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(54) **Quinazoline-4-one AMPA antagonists**

Quinazolin-4-on AMPA Antagonisten

Quinazoline-4-ones antagonistes d'AMPA

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Description

Background of the Invention

5 [0001] The present invention relates to quinazolin-4-ones of the formula I, as described below, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in treating neurodegenerative, psychotropic, and drug and alcohol induced central and peripheral nervous system disorders.

[0002] The role of excitatory amino acids, such as glutamic acid and aspartic acid, as the predominant mediators of excitatory synaptic transmission in the central nervous system has been well established. Watkins & Evans, *Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 21, 165 (1981); Monaghan, Bridges, and Cotman, *Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 29, 365 (1989);
 10 Watkins, Krogsgaard-Larsen, and Honore, *Trans. Pharm. Sci.*, 11, 25 (1990). These amino acids function in synaptic transmission primarily through excitatory amino acid receptors. These amino acids also participate in a variety of other physiological processes such as motor control, respiration, cardiovascular regulation, sensory perception, and cognition.

15 [0003] Excitatory amino acid receptors are classified into two general types. Receptors that are directly coupled to the opening of cation channels in the cell membrane of the neurons are termed "ionotropic." This type of receptor has been subdivided into at least three subtypes, which are defined by the depolarizing actions of the selective agonists N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA), α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazole-4-propionic acid (AMPA), and kainic acid (KA). The second general type is the G-protein or second messenger-linked "metabotropic" excitatory amino acid receptor.
 20 This second type, when activated by the agonists quisqualate, ibotenate, or trans-1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylic acid, leads to enhanced phosphoinositide hydrolysis in the postsynaptic cell. Both types of receptors appear not only to mediate normal synaptic transmission along excitatory pathways, but also participate in the modification of synaptic connection during development and changes in the efficiency of synaptic transmission throughout life. Schoepp, Bockaert, and Sladeczek. *Trends in Pharmacol. Sci.*, 11, 508 (1990); McDonald and Johnson, *Brain Research Reviews*, 15, 41 (1990).

[0004] The excessive or inappropriate stimulation of excitatory amino acid receptors leads to neuronal cell damage or loss by way of a mechanism known as excitotoxicity. This process has been suggested to mediate neuronal degeneration in a variety of conditions. The medical consequences of such neuronal degeneration makes the abatement of these degenerative neurological processes an important therapeutic goal.

30 [0005] Excitatory amino acid excitotoxicity has been implicated in the pathophysiology of a number of neurological disorders. This excitotoxicity has been implicated in the pathophysiology of acute and chronic neurodegenerative conditions including stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, ocular damage and retinopathy, idiopathic and drug-induced Parkinson's Disease and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting. Other neurological conditions that are caused by glutamate dysfunction require neuromodulation. These other neurological conditions include muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), opiate tolerance, anxiety, emesis, brain
 40 edema, chronic and acute pain, convulsions, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus and tardive dyskinesia. The use of a neuroprotective agent, such as an AMPA receptor antagonist, is believed to be useful in treating these disorders and/or reducing the amount of neurological damage associated with these disorders. The excitatory amino acid receptor (EAA) antagonists are also believed to be useful as analgesic agents.

[0006] US-A-4 183 931 discloses quinazolinone derivatives useful as CNS depressants and anticonvulsants.

45 [0007] Several studies have shown that AMPA receptor antagonists are neuroprotective in focal and global ischemia models. The competitive AMPA receptor antagonist NBQX (2,3-dihydroxy-6-nitro-7-sulfamoylbenzo[f]-quinoxaline) has been reported effective in preventing global and focal ischemic damage. Sheardown *et al.*, *Science*, 247, 571 (1990); Buchan *et al.*, *Neuroreport*, 2, 473 (1991); LePeillet *et al.*, *Brain Research*, 571, 115 (1992). The noncompetitive AMPA receptor antagonist GKYI 52466 has been shown to be an effective neuroprotective agent in rat global ischemia models.
 50 LaPeillet *et al.*, *Brain Research*, 571, 115 (1992). These studies strongly suggest that the delayed neuronal degeneration in brain ischemia involves glutamate excitotoxicity mediated at least in part by AMPA receptor activation. Thus, AMPA receptor antagonists may prove useful as neuroprotective agents and improve the neurological outcome of cerebral ischemia in humans.

55 Summary of the Invention

[0008] The present invention relates to compounds of the formula

[0019] Other more specific embodiments of this invention are the following:

- (a) compounds of the formula I wherein ring A is benzo;
- (b) compounds of the formula I wherein ring A is thieno;
- (c) compounds of the formula I wherein ring B is phenyl;
- (d) compounds of the formula I wherein ring B is a pyridyl or pyrimidyl;
- (e) compounds of the formula I wherein the bond represented by both solid and dashed lines is a single carbon-carbon bond;
- (f) compounds of the formula I wherein the bond represented by both solid and dashed lines is a double carbon-carbon bond; and
- (g) compounds of the formula I wherein R³ is fluoro, cyano, hydrogen or -CH₂NR⁶R⁷ wherein R⁶ and R⁷, together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, form a morpholine, pyrrolidine or piperazine ring.

[0020] Examples of specific compounds of the formula I are:

2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-nicotinonitrile;

3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3-yl)-2-[2-[3-(diethylaminomethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-6-fluoro-3H-quinazolin-4-one];

2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile;

2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-4-methyl-benzonitrile;

2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile.

[0021] This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a condition selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I that is effective in treating such condition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0022] This invention also relates to a method of treating a condition selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of formula I that is effective in treating such condition.

[0023] This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a disorder or condition, the treatment or prevention of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically effective salt thereof, that is effective in treating such disorder or condition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0024] This invention also relates to a method of treating a disorder or condition, the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically effective salt thereof, that is effective in treating such disorder or condition.

[0025] This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a condition selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, as-

phyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal, comprising an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0026] This invention also relates to a method for treating a condition selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal requiring such treatment an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0027] This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a disorder or condition, the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal, comprising an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

[0028] This invention also relates to a method for treating a disorder or condition, the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal requiring such treatment an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0029] Unless otherwise indicated, the alkyl groups referred to herein, as well as the alkyl moieties of other groups referred to herein (e.g., alkoxy), may be linear or branched, and they may also be cyclic (e.g., cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl) or be linear or branched and contain cyclic moieties.

[0030] The term "treating" as used herein, refers to reversing, alleviating, inhibiting the progress of, or preventing the disorder or condition to which such term applies, or one or more symptoms of such disorder or condition. The term "treatment", as used herein, refers to the act of treating, as "treating" is defined immediately above.

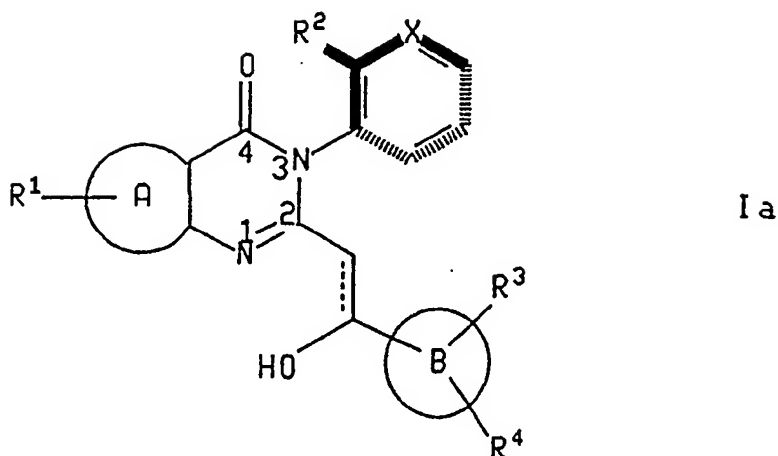
[0031] Unless otherwise indicated, "halo" and "halogen", as used herein, refer to fluorine, bromine, chlorine or iodine.

[0032] Compounds of the formula I may have chiral centers and therefore may exist in different enantiomeric and diastereomeric forms. This invention relates to all optical isomers and all stereoisomers of compounds of the formula I and mixtures thereof, and to all pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment defined above that contain or employ them, respectively.

[0033] Due to the substituent at position "2" and the carbonyl groups at position "4" in the quinazolin-4-one of formula I, the ring attached to the nitrogen at position "3" cannot rotate freely. This restricted rotation means that compounds of the formula I exist in two isomeric forms or atropisomers. These atropisomers can be separated.

[0034] This invention includes, for example, those stereoisomers of compounds of the formula I that are atropisomers. Atropisomers are isomeric compounds that are chiral, i.e., each isomer is not superimposable on its mirror image and the isomers, once separated, rotate polarized light in equal but opposite directions. Atropisomers are distinguished from enantiomers in that atropisomers do not possess a single asymmetric atom. Such compounds are conformational isomers which occur when rotation about a single bond in the molecule is prevented or greatly slowed as a result of steric interactions with other parts of the molecule and the substituents at both ends of the single bond are unsymmetrical. A detailed account of atropisomers can be found in Jerry March, Advanced Organic Chemistry, 101-102 (4th ed. 1992) and in Oki, Top. Stereochem., 14, 1-81 (1983).

[0035] The following structure depicts the atropisomerism of the compound of formula I.



[0036] The bold lines in formulae Ia indicate that the bolded atoms, and the groups attached thereto, are sterically restricted so as to exist orthogonally above the plane of the quinazolinone ring. This steric restriction is due to a rotational energy barrier preventing free rotation about the single bond connecting the nitrogen at position "3" of the quinazolinone ring to the X-containing aryl pyridyl group.

[0037] Those compounds of the formula I in which the bond represented by both solid and dashed lines is a single carbon-carbon bond will contain at least one chiral center in addition to the one giving rise to atropisomerism. Such compounds, therefore, will exist in at least four stereoisomeric forms.

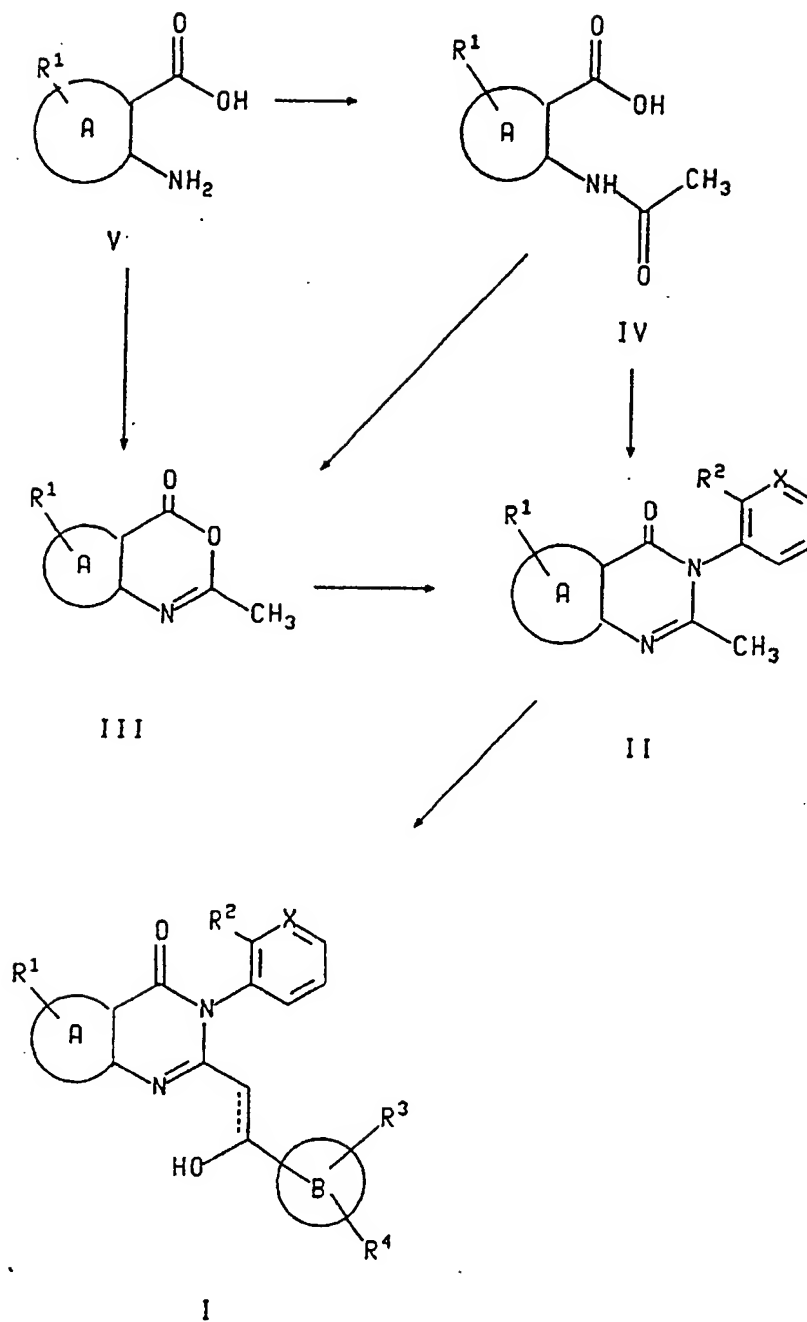
[0038] Formulas I and Ia above include compounds identical to those depicted but for the fact that one or more hydrogen, carbon or other atoms are replaced by isotopes thereof. Such compounds may be useful as research and diagnostic tools in metabolism pharmacokinetic studies and in binding assays.

[0039] Formulas I and Ia above include compounds identical to those depicted but for the fact that one or more hydrogen or carbon atoms are replaced by isotopes thereof. Such compounds are useful as research and diagnostic tools in metabolism pharmacokinetic studies and in binding assays. Specific applications in research include radioligand binding assays, autoradiography studies and *in vivo* binding studies.

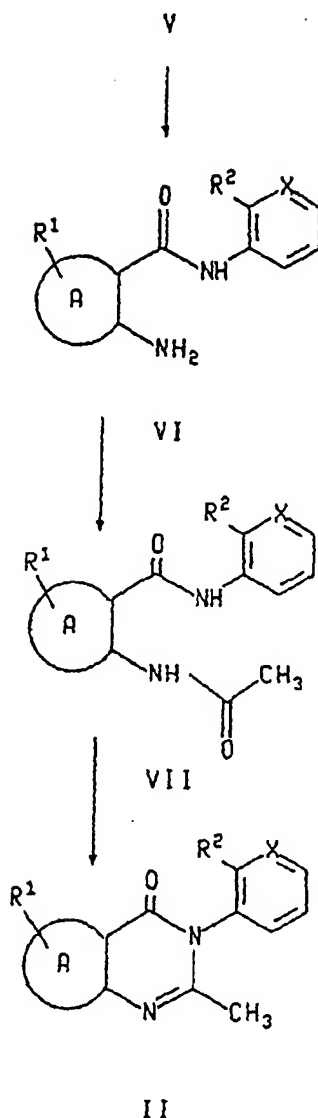
Detailed Description of the Invention

[0040] The compounds of formula I can be prepared according to the methods of Scheme 1. In the reaction Scheme and discussion that follow, unless otherwise indicated, rings A and B and substituents R¹ through R⁷, are defined as above for formula I.

Scheme 1



Scheme 2



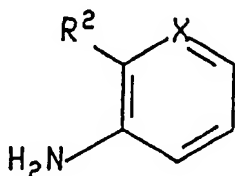
[0041] Scheme 1 illustrates methods of synthesizing compounds of the formula I. Referring to Scheme 1, a compound of the formula V can be converted into an acetamide of the formula IV by reaction with acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride in the presence of a base in a reaction inert solvent. Suitable solvents include methylene chloride, dimethoxyethane (DME), t-butyl methyl ether, dichloroethane, tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dioxane. Suitable bases include trialkylamines such as triethylamine and tributylamine, dimethylaminopyridine and potassium carbonate, preferably triethylamine. The temperature of this reaction can range from about 0°C to about 100°C and the reactions generally allowed to run for about 1 hour to about 10 hours. Preferably, the reaction is carried at about 0°C to 30°C for about 3 hours.

[0042] The acetamide of formula IV can be cyclized to form a compound of the formula III by reaction with a dehydrating agent, in the presence of a catalyst, in a dry reaction inert solvent. Suitable dehydrating agents include acetic anhydride, phosphorus pentoxide, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and acetyl chloride. Acetic anhydride is preferred. Suitable catalysts include sodium or potassium acetate, acetic acid, p-toluene sulfonic acid, and boron trifluoride etherate.

Sodium acetate is preferred. Suitable solvents include dioxane, toluene, diglyme and dichloroethane. The temperature for this reaction can range from about 0°C to about 150°C and the reaction is typically carried out for about 1 hour to about 24 hours. Preferably, the reaction is conducted in dioxane at about 80°C to 120°C for about 3 to 10 hours.

[0043] Alternatively, the compound of formula V can be converted directly into a compound of formula III by reacting it with acetic anhydride in the presence of an acid catalyst in a reaction inert solvent. Examples of acid catalysts that can be used are acetic acid, sulfuric acid, and p-toluene sulfonic acid. Acetic acid is preferred. Examples of solvents that can be used are toluene and xylene. Acetic acid is also the preferred solvent. The temperature of the reaction mixture can range from about 20°C to about 150°C. Typically, the mixture is allowed to react for about 10 minutes to about 10 hours. The reaction is preferably carried out at about 80°C to 120°C for about 2 to 5 hours.

[0044] The compound of formula III, formed by either of the above methods, can then be reacted with an amine of the formula

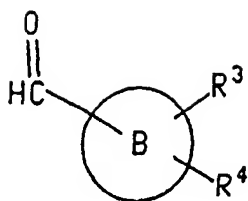


VIII

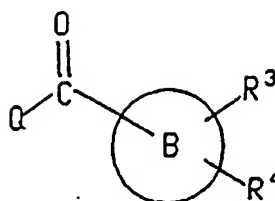
in a polar protic solvent, in the presence of an acid catalyst, to form compound of formula II. Suitable acid catalysts include acetic acid, p-toluene sulfonic acid and sulfuric acid, with acetic acid being preferred. Suitable polar protic solvents include acetic acid, methanol, ethanol and isopropanol, with acetic acid being preferred. This reaction is generally carried out at a temperature from about 20°C to about 150°C for about 1 hour to about 24 hours, preferably at about 80°C to 120°C for about 6 hours.

[0045] Alternatively, a compound of the formula IV can be converted directly into a compound of the formula II by reacting it with a dehydrating agent, an amine of the formula VIII, as described above, and a base, in a reaction inert solvent. Examples of dehydrating agents that can be used are phosphorous trichloride, phosphorous oxychloride, phosphorous pentachloride and thionyl chloride, with phosphorous trichloride being preferred. Suitable bases include pyridine, diisopropylamine, lutidine, dimethylaminopyridine, triethylamine and N-methyl morpholine. Examples of solvents that can be used are toluene, dioxane, THF, chlorobenzene, DME, cyclohexane, benzene and xylene. Preferably, pyridine is used as the base and the reaction is carried out in a toluene solvent. Under some circumstances, when the combined reactants are a liquid, the reaction may be run neat. The temperature can range from about 50°C to about 150°C and the reaction mixture is generally allowed to react for about 1 hour to about 24 hours, the reaction is preferably conducted at about 80°C to 120°C for about 2 to 8 hours.

[0046] The compound of formula II is then deprotonated with a strong base such as lithium diisopropylamide (LDA), lithium diethylamide, sodium hydride, or lithium or sodium hexamethyldisilylazide (LiHMDS or NaHMDS), preferably LDA or LiHMDS, in a suitable solvent such as THF, ether, dioxane or DME, preferably ether or THF, at a temperature from about -100°C to about 100°C, preferably between about -80°C and -50°C. The anion thus formed is reacted with an aldehyde of the formula IX or an ester of the formula X,



IX



X

wherein Q is a group that facilitates nucleophilic addition to the carbonyl group of formula X (e.g., OR⁸ or SR⁸, wherein R⁸ is methyl, ethyl, phenyl or 2-pyridyl) to form a compound of the formula I.

[0047] The compound of formula IX or X can be added to the anion solution (normal addition) or the anion solution can be added to the compound of formula IX or X (inverse addition). While both methods can be used to produce compounds of the formula I, inverse addition is preferred. Also, when sodium hydride is used as the base and the resulting anion is reacted with a compound of the formula X, the preferred reaction temperature is from about 0°C to about 80°C and the reagents having formulas II and X can be combined in the reaction mixture at the same time or in the normal addition mode. (See *J Med. Chem.*, 1990, 33, 161).

[0048] Alternatively, a compound of the formula V can be converted to a compound of the formula II according to the methods described in Scheme 2. The compound of formula II, so formed, can then be converted into the desired compound of formula I according to the methods of Scheme 1. Referring to Scheme 2, a compound of the formula V is reacted with a coupling reagent, an amine of the formula VIII, as described above, and a base in a reaction inert solvent to form a compound of the formula VI. Examples of suitable coupling reagents that activate the carboxylic functionality are dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, N-3-dimethylaminopropyl-N'-ethylcarbodiimide, 2-ethoxy-1-ethoxycarbonyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline (EEDQ), carbonyl diimidazole (CDI), and diethylphosphorylcyanide. Suitable bases include dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) and triethylamine. Dimethylaminopyridine is preferred. A catalyst such as hydroxybenzotriazole (HBT) may be used. The coupling is conducted in an inert solvent, preferably an aprotic solvent. Suitable solvents include acetonitrile, dichloromethane, dichloroethane, and dimethylformamide. The preferred solvent is dichloromethane. The temperature of the aforesaid reaction is generally from about -30 to about 80°C, and is preferably about 0 to about 25°C.

[0049] The compound of formula VI can be converted into a compound of the formula VII by reaction with acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride in the presence of a base (e.g., a trialkylamine such as triethylamine or tributylamine, dimethylaminopyridine or potassium carbonate) in a reaction inert solvent. Suitable solvents include methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran and chloroform, preferably methylene chloride. Preferably, triethylamine is used as the base. This reaction is generally carried at a temperature from about 0°C to about 50°C for about 1 hour to about 10 hours, preferably at about ambient temperature for about 3 hours.

[0050] The compound of formula VII is cyclized to a compound of formula II by reaction with triphenylphosphine, a base, and a dialkyl azodicarboxylate in a reaction inert solvent. Examples of bases that can be used in this reaction are pyridine, triethylamine and 4-dimethylaminopyridine, with 4-dimethylaminopyridine being preferred. Appropriate solvents include dimethylformamide, toluene, xylene, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, with dioxane being preferred. Typically, this reaction is conducted at a temperature from about 25°C to about 125°C for about 1 hour to about 24 hours, preferably at about 100°C for about 8 to 15 hours.

[0051] Compounds of formula II can also be made according to the methods described in Miyashita, et al., *Heterocycles*, 42, 2, 691-699 (1996).

[0052] Unless indicated otherwise, the pressure of each of the above reactions is not critical. Generally, the reactions will be conducted at a pressure of about one to about three atmospheres, preferably at ambient pressure (about one atmosphere).

[0053] The compounds of the formula I which are basic in nature are capable of forming a wide variety of different salts with various inorganic and organic acids. Although such salts must be pharmaceutically acceptable for administration to animals, it is often desirable in practice to initially isolate a compound of the formula I from the reaction mixture as a pharmaceutically unacceptable salt and then simply convert the latter back to the free base compound by treatment with an alkaline reagent, and subsequently convert the free base to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. The acid addition salts of the base compounds of this invention are readily prepared by treating the base compound with a substantially equivalent amount of the chosen mineral or organic acid in an aqueous solvent medium or in a

suitable organic solvent such as methanol or ethanol. Upon careful evaporation of the solvent, the desired solid salt is obtained.

5 [0054] The acids which are used to prepare the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the base compounds of this invention are those which form non-toxic acid addition salts, i.e., salts containing pharmacologically acceptable anions, such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, nitrate, sulfate or bisulfate, phosphate or acid phosphate, acetate, lactate, citrate or acid citrate, tartrate or bitartrate, succinate, maleate, fumarate, gluconate, saccharate, benzoate, methanesulfonate and pamoate [i.e., 1,1'-methylene-bis-(2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate)] salts.

10 [0055] The compounds of the formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof (hereinafter, also referred to as the active compounds of the invention) are useful for the treatment of neurodegenerative, psychotropic and drug or alcohol induced deficits and are potent AMPA receptor antagonists. The active compounds of the invention may therefore be used in the treatment or prevention of stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting.

20 [0056] The *in vitro* and *in vivo* activity of the compounds of the invention for AMPA receptor antagonism can be determined by methods available to one of ordinary skill in the art. One method for determining the activity of the compounds of the invention is by inhibition of pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)-induced seizures. Another method for determining the activity of the compounds of the invention is by blockade of AMPA receptor activation-induced $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ uptake.

25 [0057] One specific method for determining inhibition of pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)-induced seizures is as follows. The activity of the compounds of the invention for inhibition of pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)-induced seizures in mice can be determined according to the following procedure. This assay examines the ability of compounds to block seizures and death produced by PTZ. Measures taken are latency to clonic and tonic seizures, and death. ID_{50} 's are determined based on percent protection.

30 [0058] Male CD-1 mice from Charles River, weighing 14-16 g on arrival and 25-35 g at the time of testing, serve as subjects for these experiments. Mice are housed 13 per cage under standard laboratory conditions on a L:D/7 a.m.: 7 p.m. lighting cycle for at least 7 days prior to experimentation. Food and water are available ad libitum until the time of testing.

[0059] All compounds are administered in a volume of 10 ml/kg. Drug vehicles will depend on compound solubility, but screening will typically be done using saline, distilled water, or E:D:S/5:5:90 (5% emulphor, 5% DMSO, and 90% saline) as the injection vehicle.

35 [0060] Mice are administered the test compounds or vehicle (i.p., s.c., or p.o.) and are placed into plexiglass cages in groups of five. At a predetermined time after these injections, mice are given an injection of PTZ (i.p., 120 mg/kg) and placed into individual plexiglass cages. Measures taken during this five minute test period are: (1) latency to clonic seizures, (2) latency to tonic seizures, and (3) latency to death. Treatment groups are compared to the vehicle-treated group by Kruskal-Wallis Anova and Mann-Whitney U tests (Statview). Percent protection is calculated for each group (number of subjects not showing seizure or death as indicated by a score of 300 secs) at each measure. ID_{50} 's are determined by prohibit analysis (Biostat).

[0061] Another method for determining the activity of the compounds is to determine the effect of the compounds on motor coordination in mice. This activity can be determined according to the following procedure.

45 [0062] Male CD-1 mice from Charles River, weighing 14-16 g on arrival and 23-35 g at the time of testing, serve as subjects for these experiments. Mice are housed 13 per cage under standard laboratory conditions on a L:D/7 a.m.: 7 p.m. lighting cycle for at least 7 days prior to experimentation. Food and water are available ad libitum until the time of testing.

50 [0063] All compounds are administered in a volume of 10 ml/kg. Drug vehicles will depend on compound solubility, but screening will typically be done using saline, distilled water, or E:D:S/5:5:90 (5% emulphor, 5% DMSO, and 90% saline) as the injection vehicle.

[0064] The apparatus used in these studies consists of a group of five 13.34 x 13.34 cm wire mesh squares suspended on 11.43 cm steel poles connected to a 165.1 cm pole which is elevated 38.1 cm above the lab bench. These wire mesh squares can be turned upside-down.

55 [0065] Mice are administered test compounds or vehicle (i.p., s.c., or p.o) and are placed into plexiglass cages in groups of five. At a predetermined time after these injections, mice are placed on top of the wire mesh squares and flipped so that they are suspended upside-down. During the one minute test, mice are rated 0 if they fall off the screen, 1 if they hang on upside-down, or 2 if they climb up onto the top. Treatment groups are compared to the vehicle-treated group with Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests (Statview).

[0066] One specific method for determining blockade of AMPA receptor activation-induced $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ uptake is described below.

Neuronal primary cultures

[0067] Primary cultures of rat cerebellar granule neurons are prepared as described by Parks, T.N., Artman, L.D., Alasti, N., and Nemeth, E.F., Modulation Of N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor-Mediated Increases In Cytosolic Calcium In Cultured Rat Cerebellar Granule Cells, Brain Res. 552, 13-22 (1991). According to this method, cerebella are removed from 8 day old CD rats, minced into 1 mm pieces and incubated for 15 minutes at 37°C in calcium-magnesium free Tyrode's solution containing 0.1% trypsin. The tissue is then triturated using a fine bore Pasteur pipette. The cell suspension is plated onto poly-D-lysine coated 96-well tissue culture plates at 10^5 cells per well. Medium consists of Minimal Essential Medium (MEM), with Earle's salts, 10% heat inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 21 mM glucose, Penicillin-Streptomycin (100 units per ml) and 25 mM KCl. After 24 hours, the medium is replaced with fresh medium containing 10 μM cytosine arabinoside to inhibit cell division. Cultures should be used at 6-8 DIV.

AMPA receptor activation-induced $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ uptake

[0068] The effects of drugs on AMPA receptor activation-induced $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ uptake can be examined in rat cerebellar granule cell cultures. Cultures in 96 well plates are preincubated for approximately 3 hours in serum free medium and then for 10 minutes in a Mg^{2+} -free balanced salt solution (in mM: 120 NaCl, 5 KCl, 0.33 NaH_2PO_4 , 1.8 CaCl_2 , 22.0 glucose and 10.0 HEPES at pH 7.4) containing 0.5 mM DTT, 10 μM glycine and drugs at 2X final concentration. The reaction is started by rapid addition of an equal volume of the balanced salt solution containing 100 μM of the AMPA receptor agonist kainic acid and $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ (final specific activity 250 Ci/mmol). After 10 minutes at 25°C, the reaction is stopped by aspirating the $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -containing solution and washing the cells 5X in an ice cold balanced salt solution containing no added calcium and 0.5 mM EDTA. Cells are then lysed by overnight incubation in 0.1 % Triton-X100 and radioactivity in the lysate is then determined. All of the compounds of the invention, that were tested, had IC_{50}s of less than 5 μM .

[0069] The compositions of the present invention may be formulated in a conventional manner using one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Thus, the active compounds of the invention may be formulated for oral, buccal, transdermal (e.g., patch), intranasal, parenteral (e.g., intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous) or rectal administration or in a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation.

[0070] For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycolate); or wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g., sorbitol syrup, methyl cellulose or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters or ethyl alcohol); and preservatives (e.g., methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid).

[0071] For buccal administration the composition may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

[0072] The active compounds of the invention may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, including using conventional catheterization techniques or infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g., in ampules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulating agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for reconstitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

[0073] The active compounds of the invention may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g., containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

[0074] For intranasal administration or administration by inhalation, the active compounds of the invention are conveniently delivered in the form of a solution or suspension from a pump spray container that is squeezed or pumped by the patient or as an aerosol spray presentation from a pressurized container or a nebulizer, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol, the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. The pressurized container or nebulizer may contain a solution or suspension of the active com-

pound. Capsules and cartridges (made, for example, from gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of a compound of the invention and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

[0075] A proposed dose of the active compounds of the invention for oral, parenteral or buccal administration to the average adult human for the treatment of the conditions referred to above (e.g., stroke) is 0.01 to 50 mg/kg of the active ingredient per unit dose which could be administered, for example, 1 to 4 times per day.

[0076] Aerosol formulations for treatment of the conditions referred to above (e.g., stroke) in the average adult human are preferably arranged so that each metered dose or "puff" of aerosol contains 20 µg to 1000 µg of the compound of the invention. The overall daily dose with an aerosol will be within the range 100 µg to 10 mg. Administration may be several times daily, for example 2, 3, 4 or 8 times, giving for example, 1, 2 or 3 doses each time.

[0077] The following Examples illustrate the preparation of the compounds of the present invention. Commercial reagents were utilized without further purification. Melting points are uncorrected. All NMR data were recorded at 250, 300 or 400 MHz in deuteriochloroform unless otherwise specified and are reported in parts per million (δ) and are referenced to the deuterium lock signal from the sample solvent. All non-aqueous reactions were carried out in dry glassware with dry solvents under an inert atmosphere for convenience and to maximize yields. All reactions were stirred with a magnetic stirring bar unless otherwise stated. Unless otherwise stated, all mass spectra were obtained using chemical impact conditions. Ambient or room temperature refers to 20-25°C. Melting points are uncorrected.

EXAMPLE 1

2-[2-[6-Fluoro-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile

[0078] A solution of diisopropylamine (0.046 mL, 0.47 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2.7 mL) was chilled to -78°C and butyllithium (0.13 mL, 0.32 mmol, 2.5 N in hexanes) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred 10 minutes and then a solution 6-fluoro-2-methyl-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one (0.10 g, 0.37 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.7 mL) was added dropwise. The solution became intense red and was stirred 30 minutes. In a separate vessel a solution of methyl 2-cyanobenzoate (0.50 g, 3.1 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was prepared and chilled to -78°C. The cold red anion solution was added to the cold methyl 2-cyanobenzoate solution via canula over 30 seconds. The resulting mixture was stirred 30 minutes at -78°C and then quenched with saturated aqueous bicarbonate and warmed to ambient temperature. The mixture was diluted with water and repeatedly extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was flash chromatographed on silica gel (20 x 100 mm) with elution proceeding as follows: 10% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), nil; 20% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), unweighed recovered 3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one; 30% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), nil; 40% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), unweighed recovered methyl 2-cyanobenzoate; 50% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), unweighed impurity; 60% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), mixture of impurity and desired product; 70% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), product. The product containing fractions were combined and concentrated. The residue was triturated with 1% ethyl acetate / ether and the yellow solid which formed was collected and dried to yield 0.017 g (10%) of 2-[2-[6-fluoro-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile which had: mp 213-215°C; ¹H NMR δ 8.70 (d, J = 4 Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (dd, J = 3, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1 H), 7.60 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.58-7.38 (m, 6 H), 4.94 (s, 1 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H). Analysis calculated for C₂₃H₁₅FN₄O₂•0.25 H₂O: C, 68.57; H, 3.88; N, 13.91. Found: C, 68.52, 68.91; H, 4.13, 4.21; N, 13.25, 13.28.

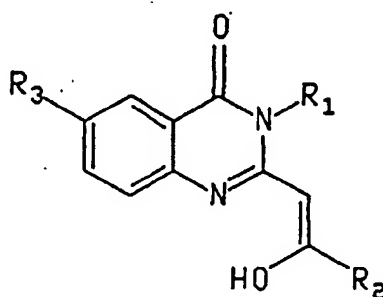
EXAMPLE 2

2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile

[0079] Two identical reactions were run side by side. A solution of diisopropylamine (0.120 mL, 0.91 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5.4 mL) was chilled to -78°C and butyllithium (0.26 mL, 0.65 mmol, 2.5 N in hexanes) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred 10 minutes and then a solution 3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one (0.204 g, 0.70 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added dropwise. The solution became intense red and was stirred 30 minutes. In a separate vessel a solution of methyl 2-cyanobenzoate (1.02 g, 6.33 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) was prepared and chilled to -78°C. The cold red anion solution was added to the cold methyl 2-cyanobenzoate solution via canula over 30 seconds. The resulting mixture was stirred 1 hour at -78°C and then quenched with saturated aqueous bicarbonate and warmed to ambient temperature. The mixture was diluted with water and repeatedly extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residues from the two side by side reactions were combined and flash chromatographed on silica gel (40 x 220 mm) with elution proceeding as follows: 10% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), nil; 20% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), nil; 30% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), unweighed impurity; 40% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), unweighed

recovered 3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one; 50% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), nil; 60% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), desired product (tic $R_f = 0.3$ with 50% ethyl acetate / hexane on silica gel). The product containing fractions were combined and concentrated. The residue was triturated with ether and the light yellow solid which formed was collected and dried to yield 0.093 g (17%) of 2-[2-[6-fluoro-3-(2-methylpyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile which had: mp 217-218°C; ^1H NMR δ 8.60 (dd, $J = 3, 5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (dd, $J = 3, 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.81 (dd, $J = 2, 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, $J = 7$ Hz, 1 H), 7.58-7.42 (m, 6 H), 4.98 (s, 1 H). Analysis calculated for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClFN}_4\text{O}_2$: C, 63.09; H, 2.89; N, 13.38. Found: C, 62.90; H, 2.81; N, 13.01.

[0080] The title compounds of Example 3 and 4 in the table below were prepared following substantially the same procedures employed in Examples 1 and 2 above.



| | | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 3 | F | 3-cyanopyrid-2-yl | 2-chloropyrid-3-yl | mp >250°C ^1H NMR δ 8.67-8.57 (m, 2 H), 8.07 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.79 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.60-7.40 (m, 4 H), 5.78 (s, 1 H). |
| 4 | F | 3-cyano-6-methylpyrid-2-yl | 2-chloropyrid-3-yl | p > 250°C ^1H NMR δ 8.63 (d, $J = 5$ Hz, 1 H), 7.92 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.87-7.78 (m, 2 H), 7.53 (dd, $J = 5, 8$ Hz, 1 H), 7.51-7.44 (m, 2 H), 7.24 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1 H), 5.76 (s, 1 H), 2.46 (s, 3 H). |

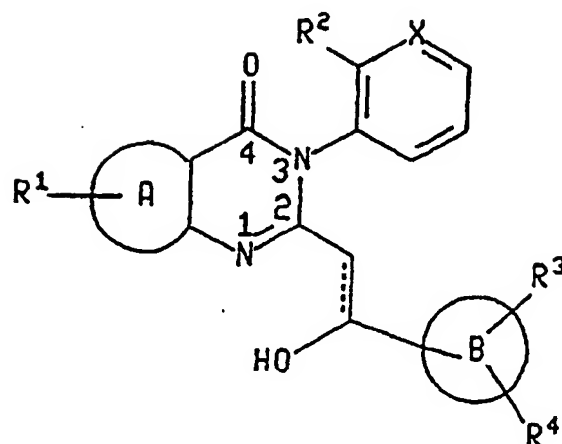
SEPARATION OF ATROPISOMER BY HPLC

[0081] The HPLC separation of the atropisomers of 2-[[3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile is described below (these compounds do not form a part of the invention).

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Column | Chiralpak AD |
| Mobile Phase | 70/30 hexane/isopropyl alcohol with 0.1% diethylamine |
| Flow Rate | 1 mL/min |
| Detection | UV (250 nm) |
| Retention Time (first atropisomer) | 16.678 min |
| Retention Time (second atropisomer) | 22.195 min |

Claims

1. A compound of the formula



wherein

the dashed line represents an optional double bond;

A is a benzo or thieno fused aromatic ring;

B is phenyl, pyridyl or pyrimidyl;

X is N;

R¹ is selected from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, cyano, halo, amino, nitro and (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms;

R² is halo, cyano, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, nitro, amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylthio, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, hydroxy, H-C(=O)-, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-O-C(=O)- or NH₂-C(=O)-;

R³ and R⁴ are selected, independently, from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, halo, cyano, hydroxy (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, -C(=O)H, -CH₂OR⁵ and -CH₂NR⁶R⁷;

R⁵ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or -C(=O)(C₁-C₆)alkyl; and

R⁶ and R⁷ are selected, independently, from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl and -C(=O)(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

or R⁶ and R⁷, taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, form a four to seven membered saturated or unsaturated ring wherein one of the carbon atoms of such ring may optionally be replaced by oxygen or nitrogen;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such compounds.

2. A compound or salt according to claim 1 wherein B is phenyl, pyridyl or pyrimidyl.
3. A compound or salt according to claim 1 or 2 wherein ring A is benzo.
4. A compound or salt according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein ring B is phenyl or 2-pyridyl.
5. A compound or salt according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein R¹ is hydrogen or halo and R² is halo or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.
6. A compound or salt according to claim 1, or 3, wherein R¹ is fluoro and R² is chloro or methyl.
7. A compound or salt according to any one of claims 1-6 wherein the bond represented by a solid and dashed line is a double carbon-carbon bond.
8. A compound or salt according to claim 1 wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of:

2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-pyridm-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-nicotinonitrile;
2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-6-methyl-nicoti-

nonitrile;

2-(2-(6-fluoro-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitrile;

2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitrile; and

5 and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound or salt according to any preceding claim and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10. A compound or salt according to any one of claims 1 to 8 for use in medicine.

11. The use of a compound or salt according to any one of claims 1 to 8 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disorder or condition, the treatment or prevention of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal.

15

12. The use according to claim 11 wherein the condition is selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance and withdrawal, ocular damage and retinopathy, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal.

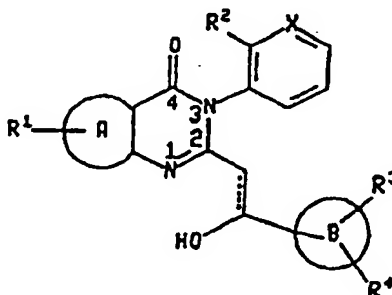
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Patentsprüche

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1. Verbindung der Formel

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worin

die Punktlinie gegebenenfalls eine Doppelbindung wiedergibt;

A einen kondensierten aromatischen Benzo- oder Thieno-Ring darstellt;

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B Phenyl, Pyridyl oder Pyrimidyl darstellt;

X N darstellt;

R1 aus Wasserstoff, (C1-C6)Alkyl, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit ein bis drei Fluoratomen, Cyano, Halogen, Amino, Nitro und (C1-C6)Alkoxy, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit ein bis drei Fluoratomen, ausgewählt ist;

50

R2 Halogen, Cyano, (C1-C6)Alkyl, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit ein bis drei Fluoratomen, Nitro, Amino, (C1-C6)Alkylthio, (C1-C6)Alkoxy, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit ein bis drei Fluoratomen, Hydroxy, H-C(=O)-, (C1-C6)Alkyl-O-C(=O)- oder NH2-C(=O)- darstellt;

R3 und R4 unabhängig aus Wasserstoff, (C1-C6)Alkyl, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit ein bis drei Fluoratomen, Halogen, Cyano, Hydroxy(C1-C6)alkoxy, gegebenenfalls substituiert mit ein bis drei Fluoratomen, -C(=O)H, -CH2OR5 und -CH2NR6R7 ausgewählt sind;

55

R5 Wasserstoff, (C1-C6)Alkyl oder -C(=O)(C1-C6)Alkyl darstellt; und

R6 und R7 unabhängig aus Wasserstoff, (C1-C6)Alkyl und -C(=O)(C1-C6)Alkyl ausgewählt sind;

oder R6 und R7 zusammengekommen mit dem Stickstoff, an den sie gebunden sind, einen vier bis sieben-gliedrigen, gesättigten oder ungesättigten Ring bilden, worin eines der Kohlenstoffatome eines solchen Rings

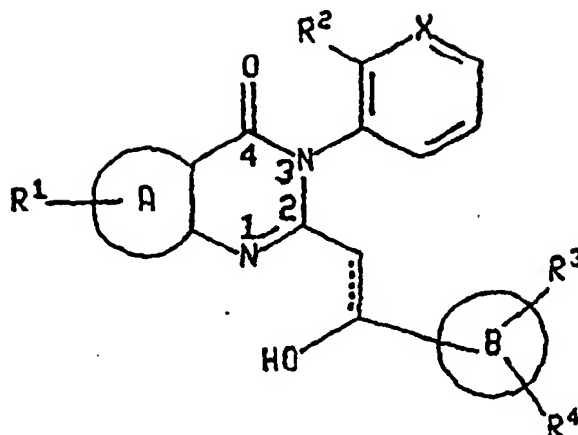
gegebenenfalls durch Sauerstoff oder Stickstoff ersetzt sein kann;
und die pharmazeutisch verträglichen Salze solcher Verbindungen.

- 5 2. Verbindung oder Salz nach Anspruch 1, worin B Phenyl, Pyridyl oder Pyrimidyl darstellt.
3. Verbindung oder Salz nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, worin Ring A Benzo darstellt.
- 10 4. Verbindung oder Salz nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, worin Ring B Phenyl oder 2-Pyridyl darstellt.
5. Verbindung nach Anspruch 1, 2, 3 oder 4, worin R¹ Wasserstoff oder Halogen darstellt und R² Halogen oder (C₁-C₆)Alkyl darstellt.
- 15 6. Verbindung oder Salz nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, worin R¹ Fluor darstellt und R² Chlor oder Methyl darstellt.
7. Verbindung oder Salz nach einem der Ansprüche 1-6, worin die durch eine durchgehende Linie und eine Punktlinie wiedergegebene Bindung eine Kohlenstoff-Kohlenstoff-Doppelbindung darstellt.
- 20 8. Verbindung oder Salz nach Anspruch 1, worin die Verbindung ausgewählt ist aus der Gruppe, bestehend aus:
2-(2-(3-(2-Chlor-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluor-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-chinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-nicotinonitril;
2-(2-(3-(2-Chlor-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluor-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-chinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-6-methyl-nicotinonitril;
25 2-(2-(6-Fluor-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydrochinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitril;
2-(2-(3-(2-Chlor-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluor-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-chinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitril;
und die pharmazeutisch verträglichen Salze davon.
- 30 9. Pharmazeutische Zusammensetzung, umfassend eine Verbindung oder Salz nach einem vorangehenden Anspruch und einen pharmazeutisch verträglichen Träger.
10. Verbindung oder Salz nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8 zur Verwendung in der Medizin.
- 35 11. Verwendung einer Verbindung oder eines Salzes nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 8 zur Herstellung eines Arzneimittels zur Behandlung einer Störung oder eines Zustands, wobei die Behandlung oder Prävention davon durch Vermindern oder Inhibieren der Glutamatneurotransmission bei einem Säuger bewirkt oder erleichtert werden kann.
- 40 12. Verwendung nach Anspruch 11, wobei der Zustand aus Schlaganfall, zerebraler Ischämie, Wirbelsäulentrauma, Kopftrauma, Alzheimerkrankheit, Huntington Chorea, amyotropher Lateralsklerose, AIDS-induzierter Demenz, Muskelspasmen, Migränekopfschmerzen, Harninkontinenz, Psychose, Konvulsionen, perinataler Hypoxie, Herzstillstand, hypoglycämischer neuronaler Schädigung, Opiattoleranz und -entzug, Augenschädigung und Retinopathie, idiopathischer und arzneimittelinduzierter Parkinson-Krankheit, Angstzustand, Emesis, Hirnödem, chronischem und akutem Schmerz, tardiver Dyskinesie und zerebralen Defiziten anschließend an Herz-Bypass-Operationen und -Verpflanzung bei einem Säuger ausgewählt ist.
- 45

Revendications

- 50 1. Un composé de formule:

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I

dans laquelle

la ligne en pointillé représente une éventuelle double liaison ;

A est un noyau condensé aromatique benzo ou thiéno ;

B est un phényle, un pyridyle ou pyrimidyle ;

X représente N ;

R¹ est choisi parmi l'hydrogène, un alkyle (en C₁-C₆) éventuellement substitué par un à trois atomes de fluor, cyano, halo, amino, nitro et alcoxy (en C₁-C₆) éventuellement substitué par un ou trois atomes de fluor ;

R² est un halo, un cyano, un alkyle (en C₁-C₆) éventuellement substitué par un à trois atomes de fluor, nitro, amino, alkylthio (en C₁-C₆), alcoxy (en C₁-C₆) éventuellement substitué par un à trois atomes de fluor, hydroxy, H-C(=O)-, alkyle (en C₁-C₆)-O-C(=O)- ou NH₂-C(=O)- ;

R³ et R⁴ sont choisis indépendamment parmi l'hydrogène, les alkyles (en C₁-C₆) éventuellement substitués par un à trois atomes de fluor, halo, cyano, hydroxy alcoxy (en C₁-C₆) éventuellement substitué par un à trois atomes de fluor, -C(=O)H, -CH₂OR⁵ et -CH₂NR⁶R⁷ ;

R⁵ est un hydrogène, un alkyle (en C₁-C₆) ou un -C(=O) alkyle (en C₁-C₆) ; et

R⁶ et R⁷ sont choisis indépendamment parmi hydrogène, alkyle (en C₁-C₆), et -C(=O) alkyle (en C₁-C₆) ;

ou bien R⁶ et R⁷, pris ensemble avec l'atome d'azote auquel ils sont fixés forment un cycle à quatre à sept éléments saturés ou insaturés où l'un des atomes de carbone de ce cycle peut éventuellement être remplacé par l'oxygène ou l'azote ;

et les sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables de ces composés.

2. Un composé ou sel selon la revendication 1, dans lequel B est un phényle, pyridyle ou pyrimidyle.

3. Un composé ou sel selon la revendication 1 ou 2, où le noyau A est benzo.

4. Un composé ou sel selon la revendication 1, 2 ou 3, où le noyau B est un phényle ou un 2-pyridyle.

5. Un composé ou sel selon l'une des revendications 1, 2, 3 ou 4, où R¹ est l'hydrogène ou un halo et R² est un halo ou un alkyle (en C₁-C₆).

6. Un composé ou sel selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1, 2 ou 3, où R¹ est fluoro et R² est chloro ou méthyle.

7. Un composé ou sel selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel la liaison représentée par la ligne pleine et pointillée est une double liaison carbone-carbone.

8. Un composé ou sel selon la revendication 1, où ledit composé est choisi dans le groupe consistant en :

2-[2-[3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-nicotinonitrile ;
2-[2-[3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-méthyl-

nicotinonitrile ;

2-(2-(6-fluoro-3-(2-méthyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitrile ;

2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitrile et

5 leurs sels pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

9. Une composition pharmaceutique comprenant un composé ou sel selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes et un support pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

10 10. Un composé ou sel selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8 pour servir en médecine.

11. L'utilisation d'un composé ou sel selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 8 pour la fabrication d'un médicament pour traiter un trouble ou état, dont le traitement ou la prévention peut être effectué ou facilité en abaissant ou en inhibant la neurotransmission du glutamate chez un mammifère.

15 12. Utilisation selon la revendication 11 dans laquelle l'état est choisi parmi les attaques, l'ischémie cérébrale, les traumatismes de l'épine dorsale, les traumatismes crâniens, la maladie de Alzheimer, la chorée de Huntington, la sclérose latérale amyotrophique, la démence induite par le SIDA, spasmes musculaires, maux de tête migraineux, incontinence urinaire, psychose, convulsions, hypoxie périnatale, l'hypoxie, arrêt cardiaque, lésion neuronale hypoglycémique, (tolérance aux opiacés et sevrage) lésion oculaire et rétinopathie, maladie de Parkinson induite
20 par un médicament ou idiopathique, anxiété, émésis, oedème du cerveau, douleur chronique ou aiguë, dyskinésie tardive et déficits cérébraux subséquents à une chirurgie de pontage cardiaque et greffe, chez un mammifère.

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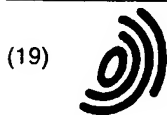
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(54) **Quinazoline-4-one AMPA antagonists**

(57) The present invention relates to novel quinazolin-4-one derivatives of the formula 1, as defined in the specification, pharmaceutical compositions containing

such compounds, the use of such compounds to treat neurodegenerative, psychotropic, and drug and alcohol induced central and peripheral nervous system disorders.

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Description

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to quinazolin-4-ones of the formula I, as described below, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and their use in treating neurodegenerative, psychotropic, and drug and alcohol induced central and peripheral nervous system disorders.

The role of excitatory amino acids, such as glutamic acid and aspartic acid, as the predominant mediators of excitatory synaptic transmission in the central nervous system has been well established. Watkins & Evans, *Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 21, 165 (1981); Monaghan, Bridges, and Cotman, *Ann. Rev. Pharmacol. Toxicol.*, 29, 365 (1989); Watkins, Krogsgaard-Larsen, and Honore, *Trans. Pharm. Sci.*, 11, 25 (1990). These amino acids function in synaptic transmission primarily through excitatory amino acid receptors. These amino acids also participate in a variety of other physiological processes such as motor control, respiration, cardiovascular regulation, sensory perception, and cognition.

Excitatory amino acid receptors are classified into two general types. Receptors that are directly coupled to the opening of cation channels in the cell membrane of the neurons are termed "ionotropic." This type of receptor has been subdivided into at least three subtypes, which are defined by the depolarizing actions of the selective agonists N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA), α -amino-3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazole-4-propionic acid (AMPA), and kainic acid (KA). The second general type is the G-protein or second messenger-linked "metabotropic" excitatory amino acid receptor. This second type, when activated by the agonists quisqualate, ibotenate, or trans-1-aminocyclopentane-1,3-dicarboxylic acid, leads to enhanced phosphoinositide hydrolysis in the postsynaptic cell. Both types of receptors appear not only to mediate normal synaptic transmission along excitatory pathways, but also participate in the modification of synaptic connection during development and changes in the efficiency of synaptic transmission throughout life. Schoepp, Bockaert, and Sladeczek, *Trends in Pharmacol. Sci.*, 11, 508 (1990); McDonald and Johnson, *Brain Research Reviews*, 15, 41 (1990).

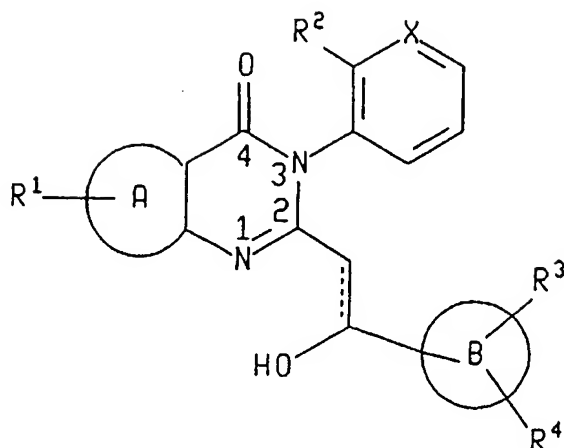
The excessive or inappropriate stimulation of excitatory amino acid receptors leads to neuronal cell damage or loss by way of a mechanism known as excitotoxicity. This process has been suggested to mediate neuronal degeneration in a variety of conditions. The medical consequences of such neuronal degeneration makes the abatement of these degenerative neurological processes an important therapeutic goal.

Excitatory amino acid excitotoxicity has been implicated in the pathophysiology of a number of neurological disorders. This excitotoxicity has been implicated in the pathophysiology of acute and chronic neurodegenerative conditions including stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, ocular damage and retinopathy, idiopathic and drug-induced Parkinson's Disease and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting. Other neurological conditions that are caused by glutamate dysfunction require neuromodulation. These other neurological conditions include muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), opiate tolerance, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic and acute pain, convulsions, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus and tardive dyskinesia. The use of a neuroprotective agent, such as an AMPA receptor antagonist, is believed to be useful in treating these disorders and/or reducing the amount of neurological damage associated with these disorders. The excitatory amino acid receptor (EAA) antagonists are also believed to be useful as analgesic agents.

Several studies have shown that AMPA receptor antagonists are neuroprotective in focal and global ischemia models. The competitive AMPA receptor antagonist NBQX (2,3-dihydroxy-6-nitro-7-sulfamoylbenzo[f-]quinoxaline) has been reported effective in preventing global and focal ischemic damage. Sheardown *et al.*, *Science*, 247, 571 (1990); Buchan *et al.*, *Neuroreport*, 2, 473 (1991); LePeillet *et al.*, *Brain Research*, 571, 115 (1992). The noncompetitive AMPA receptor antagonist GKYI 52466 has been shown to be an effective neuroprotective agent in rat global ischemia models. LaPeillet *et al.*, *Brain Research*, 571, 115 (1992). These studies strongly suggest that the delayed neuronal degeneration in brain ischemia involves glutamate excitotoxicity mediated at least in part by AMPA receptor activation. Thus, AMPA receptor antagonists may prove useful as neuroprotective agents and improve the neurological outcome of cerebral ischemia in humans.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to compounds of the formula



wherein the dashed line represents an optional double bond;

A is a benzo or thieno fused aromatic ring;

B is phenyl, pyridyl or pyrimidyl;

X is N or CH;

R¹ is selected from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, cyano, halo, amino, nitro and (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms;

R² is halo, cyano, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, nitro, amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylthio, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, hydroxy, H-C(=O)-, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-O-C(=O)- or NH₂-C(=O)-;

R³ and R⁴ are selected, independently, from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, halo, cyano, hydroxy (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, -C(=O)H, -CH₂OR⁶ and -CH₂NR⁶R⁷;

R⁵ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or -C(=O)(C₁-C₆)alkyl; and

R⁶ and R⁷ are selected, independently, from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl, -C(=O)H and -C(=O)(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

or R⁶ and R⁷, taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, form a four to seven membered saturated or unsaturated ring wherein one of the carbon atoms of such ring may optionally be replaced by oxygen or nitrogen (for example, a morpholine, piperidine, pyrrolidine, piperazine, azetidine, pyrrole, pyridine or oxazoline ring);

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such compounds.

The present invention also relates to the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of compounds of the formula I. The acids which are used to prepare the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the aforementioned base compounds of this invention are those which form non-toxic acid addition salts, *i.e.*, salts containing pharmacologically acceptable anions, such as the hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, nitrate, sulfate, bisulfate, phosphate, acid phosphate, acetate, lactate, citrate, acid citrate, tartrate, bitartrate, succinate, maleate, fumarate, gluconate, saccharate, benzoate, methanesulfonate, ethanesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, p-toluenesulfonate and pamoate [*i.e.*, 1,1'-methylene-bis-(2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate)] salts.

Examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein R¹ is fluoro.

Other examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein ring A is benzo.

Other examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein ring A is benzo and R¹ is fluoro.

Other examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein ring A is benzo, R¹ is fluoro, R² is chloro and the bond represented by both solid and dashed lines is a carbon-carbon double bond.

Other examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are wherein R² is halo, methyl or trifluoromethyl.

Other examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein R¹ is fluoro and R² is chloro.

Other examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein R³ and R⁴ are selected, independently, from 2-cyano, 3-cyano, 2-formyl, 3-(C₁-C₆)alkyl, 3-halo, 2-halo and 3-CH₂NR⁶R⁷.

Other examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein ring A is benzo, R¹ is fluoro, ring B is 2-pyridyl or phenyl and R³ is cyano.

Other examples of preferred compounds of the formula I are those wherein ring B is phenyl or 2-pyridyl.

Other more specific embodiments of this invention are the following:

- (a) compounds of the formula I wherein ring A is benzo;
 (b) compounds of the formula I wherein ring A is thieno;
 (c) compounds of the formula I wherein ring B is phenyl;
 (d) compounds of the formula I wherein ring B is a pyridyl or pyrimidyl;
 5 (e) compounds of the formula I wherein the bond represented by both solid and dashed lines is a single carbon-carbon bond;
 (f) compounds of the formula I wherein the bond represented by both solid and dashed lines is a double carbon-carbon bond;
 and
 10 (g) compounds of the formula I wherein R³ is fluoro, cyano, hydrogen or -CH₂NR⁶R⁷ wherein R⁶ and R⁷, together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, form a morpholine, pyrrolidine or piperazine ring.

Examples of specific compounds of the formula I are:

- 15 3-(6-Chloro-2-chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-hydroxy-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-vinyl]-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]nicotinonitrile;
 2-[2-[3-(2-chloro-pyrid-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-nicotinonitrile;
 2-[2-[6-Chloro-3-(2-methyl-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-nicotinonitrile;
 3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-2-[2-(3-diethylaminomethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-6-fluoro-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 20 3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-[2-(3-pyrrolidin-1-ylmethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3-yl)-2-[2-(3-diethylaminomethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-6-fluoro-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 2-[2-(3-Diethylaminomethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-6-fluoro-3-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 2-[2-(3-Diethylaminomethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-3-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile;
 25 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile;
 2-[2-[6-Chloro-3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile;
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-fluoro-nicotinonitrile;
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-4-fluoro-benzonitrile;
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-4-methyl-benzonitrile;
 30 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile;
 2-[2-[3-(2-methyl-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile;
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-4-methyl-benzonitrile;
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-4-fluoro-benzonitrile;
 35 2-[2-[3-(2-Fluoro-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-4-methyl-benzonitrile;
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile; and
 2-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyrid-3yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-thieno[3,2-d]pyrimidin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile.

This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a condition selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I that is effective in treating such condition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

This invention also relates to a method of treating a condition selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of formula I that is effective in treating such condition.

This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a disorder or condition, the treatment or prevention of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal, comprising an amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically effective salt thereof, that is effective in treating such disorder or condition and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

This invention also relates to a method of treating a disorder or condition, the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal in need of such treatment an amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically effective salt thereof, that is effective in treating such disorder or condition.

This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a condition selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal, comprising an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

This invention also relates to a method for treating a condition selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal requiring such treatment an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

This invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition for treating a disorder or condition, the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal, comprising an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

This invention also relates to a method for treating a disorder or condition, the treatment of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal, comprising administering to a mammal requiring such treatment an AMPA receptor antagonizing effective amount of a compound of formula I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Unless otherwise indicated, the alkyl groups referred to herein, as well as the alkyl moieties of other groups referred to herein (e.g., alkoxy), may be linear or branched, and they may also be cyclic (e.g., cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, or cyclohexyl) or be linear or branched and contain cyclic moieties.

The term "treating" as used herein, refers to reversing, alleviating, inhibiting the progress of, or preventing the disorder or condition to which such term applies, or one or more symptoms of such disorder or condition. The term "treatment", as used herein, refers to the act of treating, as "treating" is defined immediately above.

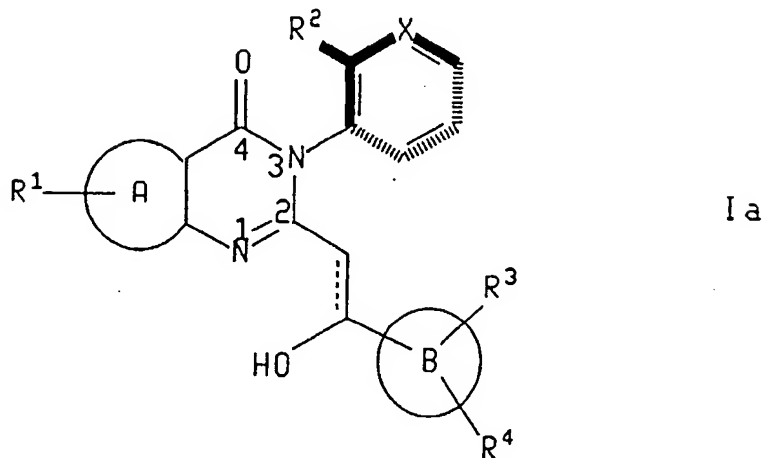
Unless otherwise indicated, "halo" and "halogen", as used herein, refer to fluorine, bromine, chlorine or iodine.

Compounds of the formula I may have chiral centers and therefore may exist in different enantiomeric and diastereomeric forms. This invention relates to all optical isomers and all stereoisomers of compounds of the formula I and mixtures thereof, and to all pharmaceutical compositions and methods of treatment defined above that contain or employ them, respectively.

Due to the substituent at position "2" and the carbonyl groups at position "4" in the quinazolin-4-one of formula I, the ring attached to the nitrogen at position "3" cannot rotate freely. This restricted rotation means that compounds of the formula I exist in two isomeric forms or atropisomers. These atropisomers can be separated.

This invention includes, for example, those stereoisomers of compounds of the formula I that are atropisomers. Atropisomers are isomeric compounds that are chiral, i.e., each isomer is not superimposable on its mirror image and the isomers, once separated, rotate polarized light in equal but opposite directions. Atropisomers are distinguished from enantiomers in that atropisomers do not possess a single asymmetric atom. Such compounds are conformational isomers which occur when rotation about a single bond in the molecule is prevented or greatly slowed as a result of steric interactions with other parts of the molecule and the substituents at both ends of the single bond are unsymmetrical. A detailed account of atropisomers can be found in Jerry March, Advanced Organic Chemistry, 101-102 (4th ed. 1992) and in Oki, Top. Stereochem., 14, 1-81 (1983).

The following structure depicts the atropisomerism of the compound of formula I.



The bold lines in formulae I a indicate that the bolded atoms, and the groups attached thereto, are sterically restricted so as to exist orthogonally above the plane of the quinazolinone ring. This steric restriction is due to a rotational energy barrier preventing free rotation about the single bond connecting the nitrogen at position "3" of the quinazolinone ring to the X-containing aryl (phenyl or pyridyl) group.

Those compounds of the formula I in which the bond represented by both solid and dashed lines is a single carbon-carbon bond will contain at least one chiral center in addition to the one giving use to atropisomerism. Such compounds, therefore, will exist in at least four stereoisomeric forms.

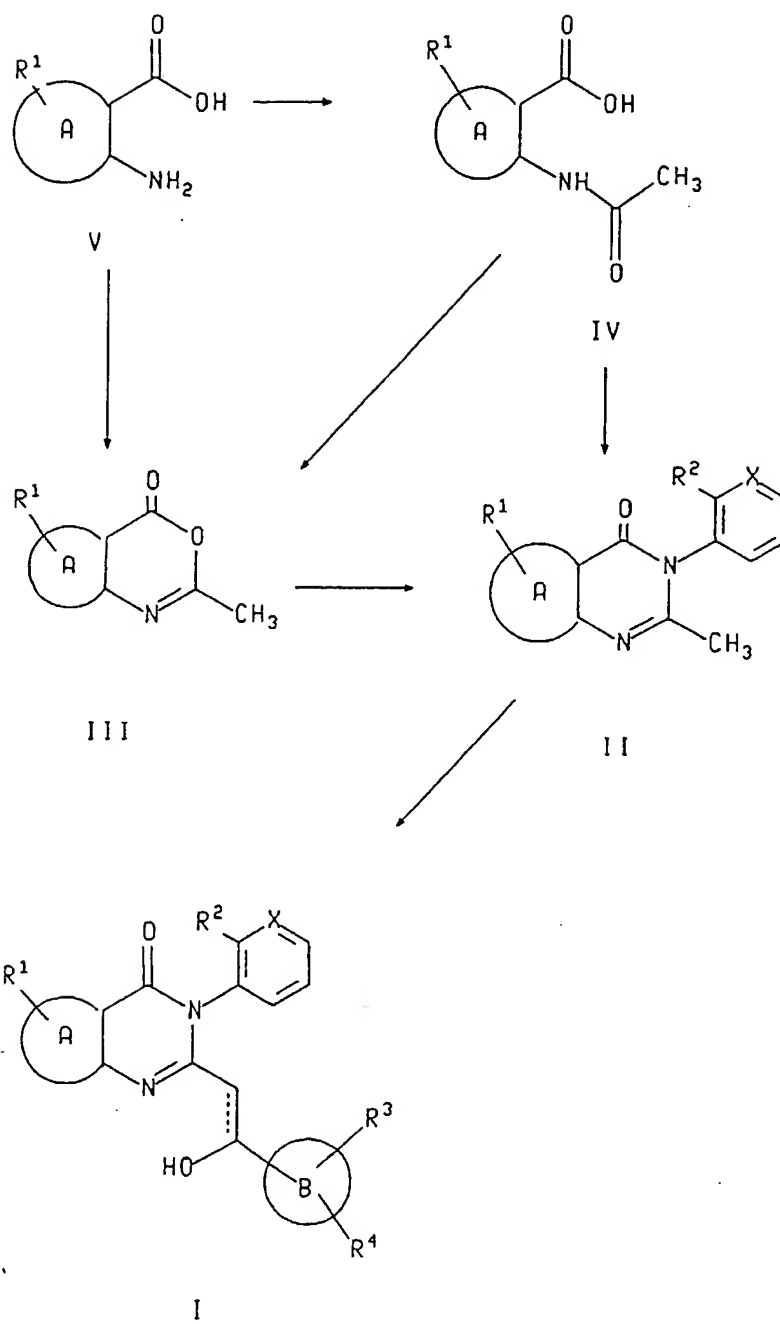
Formulas I and I a above include compounds identical to those depicted but for the fact that one or more hydrogen, carbon or other atoms are replaced by isotopes thereof. Such compounds may be useful as research and diagnostic tools in metabolism pharmacokinetic studies and in binding assays.

Formulas I and I a above include compounds identical to those depicted but for the fact that one or more hydrogen or carbon atoms are replaced by isotopes thereof. Such compounds are useful as research and diagnostic tools in metabolism pharmacokinetic studies and in binding assays. Specific applications in research include radioligand binding assays, autoradiography studies and in vivo binding studies.

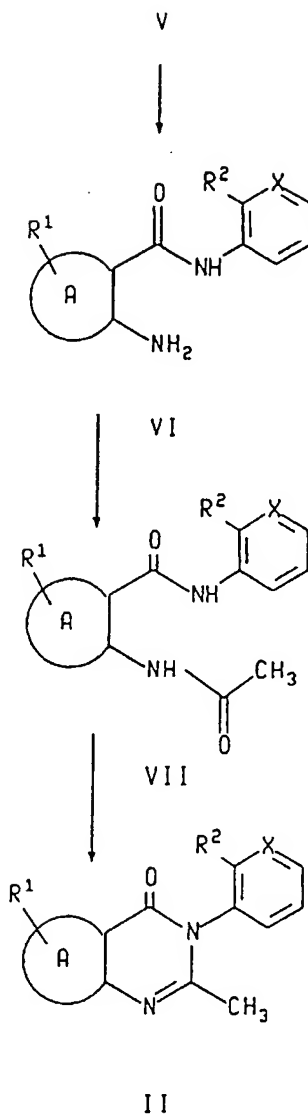
Detailed Description of the Invention

The compounds of formula I can be prepared according to the methods of Scheme 1. In the reaction Scheme and discussion that follow, unless otherwise indicated, rings A and B and substituents R¹ through R⁷, are defined as above for formula I.

Scheme 1



Scheme 2



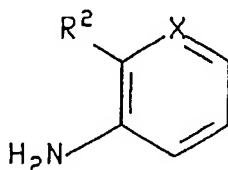
Scheme 1 illustrates methods of synthesizing compounds of the formula I. Referring to Scheme 1, a compound of the formula V can be converted into an acetamide of the formula IV by reaction with acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride in the presence of a base in a reaction inert solvent. Suitable solvents include methylene chloride, dimethoxyethane (DME), t-butyl methyl ether, dichloroethane, tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dioxane. Suitable bases include trialkylamines such as triethylamine and tributylamine, dimethylaminopyridine and potassium carbonate, preferably triethylamine. The temperature of this reaction can range from about 0°C to about 100°C and the reactions generally allowed to run for about 1 hour to about 10 hours. Preferably, the reaction is carried at about 0°C to 30°C for about 3 hours.

The acetamide of formula IV can be cyclized to form a compound of the formula III by reaction with a dehydrating agent, in the presence of a catalyst, in a dry reaction inert solvent. Suitable dehydrating agents include acetic anhydride, phosphorus pentoxide, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide and acetyl chloride. Acetic anhydride is preferred. Suitable catalysts include sodium or potassium acetate, acetic acid, p-toluene sulfonic acid, and boron trifluoride etherate. Sodium acetate is preferred. Suitable solvents include dioxane, toluene, diglyme and dichloroethane. The temperature for this reaction can range from about 0°C to about 150°C and the reaction is typically carried at for about 1 hour to about 24 hours.

Preferably, the reaction is conducted in dioxane at about 80°C to 120°C for about 3 to 10 hours.

Alternatively, the compound of formula V can be converted directly into a compound of formula III by reacting it with acetic anhydride in the presence of an acid catalyst in a reaction inert solvent. Examples of acid catalysts that can be used are acetic acid, sulfuric acid, and p-toluene sulfonic acid. Acetic acid is preferred. Examples of solvents that can be used are toluene and xylene. Acetic acid is also the preferred solvent. The temperature of the reaction mixture can range from about 20°C to about 150°C. Typically, the mixture is allowed to react for about 10 minutes to about 10 hours. The reaction is preferably carried out at about 80°C to 120°C for about 2 to 5 hours.

The compound of formula III, formed by either of the above methods, can then be reacted with an amine of the formula

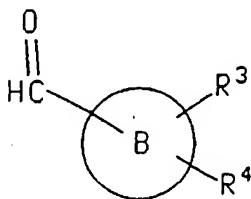


VIII

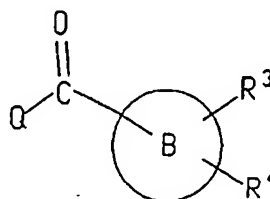
in a polar protic solvent, in the presence of an acid catalyst, to form compound of formula II. Suitable acid catalysts include acetic acid, p-toluene sulfonic acid and sulfuric acid, with acetic acid being preferred. Suitable polar protic solvents include acetic acid, methanol, ethanol and isopropanol, with acetic acid being preferred. This reaction is generally carried out at a temperature from about 20°C to about 150°C for about 1 hour to about 24 hours, preferably at about 80°C to 120°C for about 6 hours.

Alternatively, a compound of the formula IV can be converted directly into a compound of the formula II by reacting it with a dehydrating agent, an amine of the formula VIII, as described above, and a base, in a reaction inert solvent. Examples of dehydrating agents that can be used are phosphorous trichloride, phosphorous oxychloride, phosphorous pentachloride and thionyl chloride, with phosphorous trichloride being preferred. Suitable bases include pyridine, diisopropylamine, lutidine, dimethylaminopyridine, triethylamine and N-methyl morpholine. Examples of solvents that can be used are toluene, dioxane, THF, chlorobenzene, DME, cyclohexane, benzene and xylene. Preferably, pyridine is used as the base and the reaction is carried out in a toluene solvent. Under some circumstances, when the combined reactants are a liquid, the reaction may be run neat. The temperature can range from about 50°C to about 150°C and the reaction mixture is generally allowed to react for about 1 hour to about 24 hours, the reaction is preferably conducted at about 80°C to 120°C for about 2 to 8 hours.

The compound of formula II is then deprotonated with a strong base such as lithium diisopropylamide (LDA), lithium diethylamide, sodium hydride, or lithium or sodium hexamethyldisilylazide (LiHMDS or NaHMDS), preferably LDA or LiHMDS, in a suitable solvent such as THF, ether, dioxane or DME, preferably ether or THF, at a temperature from about -100°C to about 100°C, preferably between about -80°C and -50°C. The anion thus formed is reacted with an aldehyde of the formula IX or an ester of the formula X,



IX



X

wherein Q is a group that facilitates nucleophilic addition to the carbonyl group of formula X (e.g., OR⁸ or SR⁸, wherein R⁸ is methyl, ethyl, phenyl or 2-pyridyl) to form a compound of the formula I.

The compound of formula IX or X can be added to the anion solution (normal addition) or the anion solution can be added to the compound of formula IX or X (inverse addition). While both methods can be used to produce compounds of the formula I, inverse addition is preferred. Also, when sodium hydride is used as the base and the resulting anion is reacted with a compound of the formula X, the preferred reaction temperature is from about 0°C to about 80°C and the reagents having formulas II and X can be combined in the reaction mixture at the same time or in the normal addition mode. (See *J. Med. Chem.*, 1990, 33, 161).

Alternatively, a compound of the formula V can be converted to a compound of the formula II according to the methods described in Scheme 2. The compound of formula II, so formed, can then be converted into the desired compound of formula I according to the methods of Scheme 1. Referring to Scheme 2, a compound of the formula V is reacted with a coupling reagent, an amine of the formula VIII, as described above, and a base in a reaction inert solvent to form a compound of the formula VI. Examples of suitable coupling reagents that activate the carboxylic functionality are dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, N-3-dimethylaminopropyl-N'-ethylcarbodiimide, 2-ethoxy-1-ethoxycarbonyl-1,2-dihydroquinoline (EEDQ), carbonyl diimidazole (CDI), and diethylphosphorylcyanide. Suitable bases include dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) and triethylamine. Dimethylaminopyridine is preferred. A catalyst such as hydroxybenzotriazole (HBT) may be used. The coupling is conducted in an inert solvent, preferably an aprotic solvent. Suitable solvents include acetonitrile, dichloromethane, dichloroethane, and dimethylformamide. The preferred solvent is dichloromethane. The temperature of the aforesaid reaction is generally from about -30 to about 80°C, and is preferably about 0 to about 25°C.

The compound of formula VI can be converted into a compound of the formula VII by reaction with acetyl chloride or acetic anhydride in the presence of a base (e.g., a trialkylamine such as triethylamine or tributylamine, dimethylaminopyridine or potassium carbonate) in a reaction inert solvent. Suitable solvents include methylene chloride, tetrahydrofuran and chloroform, preferably methylene chloride. Preferably, triethylamine is used as the base. This reaction is generally carried at a temperature from about 0°C to about 50°C for about 1 hour to about 10 hours, preferably at about ambient temperature for about 3 hours.

The compound of formula VII is cyclized to a compound of formula II by reaction with triphenylphosphine, a base, and a dialkyl azodicarboxylate in a reaction inert solvent. Examples of bases that can be used in this reaction are pyridine, triethylamine and 4-dimethylaminopyridine, with 4-dimethylaminopyridine being preferred. Appropriate solvents include dimethylformamide, toluene, xylene, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane, with dioxane being preferred. Typically, this reaction is conducted at a temperature from about 25°C to about 125°C for about 1 hour to about 24 hours, preferably at about 100°C for about 8 to 15 hours.

Compounds of formula II can also be made according to the methods described in Miyashita, *et al.*, *Heterocycles*, 42, 2, 691-699 (1996).

Unless indicated otherwise, the pressure of each of the above reactions is not critical. Generally, the reactions will be conducted at a pressure of about one to about three atmospheres, preferably at ambient pressure (about one atmosphere).

The compounds of the formula I which are basic in nature are capable of forming a wide variety of different salts with various inorganic and organic acids. Although such salts must be pharmaceutically acceptable for administration to animals, it is often desirable in practice to initially isolate a compound of the formula I from the reaction mixture as a pharmaceutically unacceptable salt and then simply convert the latter back to the free base compound by treatment with an alkaline reagent, and subsequently convert the free base to a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt. The acid addition salts of the base compounds of this invention are readily prepared by treating the base compound with a substantially equivalent amount of the chosen mineral or organic acid in an aqueous solvent medium or in a suitable organic solvent such as methanol or ethanol. Upon careful evaporation of the solvent, the desired solid salt is obtained.

The acids which are used to prepare the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the base compounds of this invention are those which form non-toxic acid addition salts, i.e., salts containing pharmacologically acceptable anions, such as hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, nitrate, sulfate or bisulfate, phosphate or acid phosphate, acetate, lactate, citrate or acid citrate, tartrate or bitartrate, succinate, maleate, fumarate, gluconate, saccharate, benzoate, methanesulfonate and pamoate [i.e., 1,1'-methylene-bis-(2-hydroxy-3-naphthoate)] salts.

The compounds of the formula I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof (hereinafter, also referred to as the active compounds of the invention) are useful for the treatment of neurodegenerative, psychotropic and drug or alcohol induced deficits and are potent AMPA receptor antagonists. The active compounds of the invention may therefore be used in the treatment or prevention of stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epilepsy, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, hypoxia (such as conditions caused by strangulation, surgery, smoke inhalation, asphyxiation, drowning, choking, electrocution or drug or

alcohol overdose), cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance, addiction withdrawal (such as alcoholism and drug addiction including opiate, cocaine and nicotine addiction), ocular damage, retinopathy, retinal neuropathy, tinnitus, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting.

The *in vitro* and *in vivo* activity of the compounds of the invention for AMPA receptor antagonism can be determined by methods available to one of ordinary skill in the art. One method for determining the activity of the compounds of the invention is by inhibition of pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)-induced seizures. Another method for determining the activity of the compounds of the invention is by blockade of AMPA receptor activation-induced $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ uptake.

One specific method for determining inhibition of pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)-induced seizures is as follows. The activity of the compounds of the invention for inhibition of pentylenetetrazol (PTZ)-induced seizures in mice can be determined according to the following procedure. This assay examines the ability of compounds to block seizures and death produced by PTZ. Measures taken are latency to clonic and tonic seizures, and death. ID_{50} s are determined based on percent protection.

Male CD-1 mice from Charles River, weighing 14-16 g on arrival and 25-35 g at the time of testing, serve as subjects for these experiments. Mice are housed 13 per cage under standard laboratory conditions on a L:D/7 a.m.: 7 p.m. lighting cycle for at least 7 days prior to experimentation. Food and water are available ad libitum until the time of testing.

All compounds are administered in a volume of 10 ml/kg. Drug vehicles will depend on compound solubility, but screening will typically be done using saline, distilled water, or E:D:S/5:5:90 (5% emulphor, 5% DMSO, and 90% saline) as the injection vehicle.

Mice are administered the test compounds or vehicle (i.p., s.c., or p.o.) and are placed into plexiglass cages in groups of five. At a predetermined time after these injections, mice are given an injection of PTZ (i.p., 120 mg/kg) and placed into individual plexiglass cages. Measures taken during this five minute test period are: (1) latency to clonic seizures, (2) latency to tonic seizures, and (3) latency to death. Treatment groups are compared to the vehicle-treated group by Kruskal-Wallis Anova and Mann-Whitney U tests (Statview). Percent protection is calculated for each group (number of subjects not showing seizure or death as indicated by a score of 300 secs) at each measure. ID_{50} s are determined by prohibit analysis (Biostat).

Another method for determining the activity of the compounds is to determine the effect of the compounds on motor coordination in mice. This activity can be determined according to the following procedure.

Male CD-1 mice from Charles River, weighing 14-16 g on arrival and 23-35 g at the time of testing, serve as subjects for these experiments. Mice are housed 13 per cage under standard laboratory conditions on a L:D/7 a.m.: 7 p.m. lighting cycle for at least 7 days prior to experimentation. Food and water are available ad libitum until the time of testing.

All compounds are administered in a volume of 10 ml/kg. Drug vehicles will depend on compound solubility, but screening will typically be done using saline, distilled water, or E:D:S/5:5:90 (5% emulphor, 5% DMSO, and 90% saline) as the injection vehicle.

The apparatus used in these studies consists of a group of five 13.34 x 13.34 cm wire mesh squares suspended on 11.43 cm steel poles connected to a 165.1 cm pole which is elevated 38.1 cm above the lab bench. These wire mesh squares can be turned upside-down.

Mice are administered test compounds or vehicle (i.p., s.c., or p.o.) and are placed into plexiglass cages in groups of five. At a predetermined time after these injections, mice are placed on top of the wire mesh squares and flipped so that they are suspended upside-down. During the one minute test, mice are rated 0 if they fall off the screen, 1 if they hang on upside-down, or 2 if they climb up onto the top. Treatment groups are compared to the vehicle-treated group with Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney U tests (Statview).

One specific method for determining blockade of AMPA receptor activation-induced $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ uptake is described below.

Neuronal primary cultures

Primary cultures of rat cerebellar granule neurons are prepared as described by Parks, T.N., Artman, L.D., Alasti, N., and Nemeth, E.F., Modulation Of N-Methyl-D-Aspartate Receptor-Mediated Increases In Cytosolic Calcium In Cultured Rat Cerebellar Granule Cells, Brain Res. 552, 13-22(1991). According to this method, cerebella are removed from 8 day old CD rats, minced into 1 mm pieces and incubated for 15 minutes at 37°C in calcium-magnesium free Tyrode's solution containing 0.1% trypsin. The tissue is then triturated using a fine bore Pasteur pipette. The cell suspension is plated onto poly-D-lysine coated 96-well tissue culture plates at 10^5 cells per well. Medium consists of Minimal Essential Medium (MEM), with Earle's salts, 10% heat inactivated Fetal Bovine Serum, 2 mM L-glutamine, 21 mM glucose, Penicillin-Streptomycin (100 units per ml) and 25 mM KCl. After 24 hours, the medium is replaced with fresh medium containing 10 μM cytosine arabinoside to inhibit cell division. Cultures should be used at 6-8 DIV.

AMPA receptor activation-induced $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ uptake

The effects of drugs on AMPA receptor activation-induced $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ uptake can be examined in rat cerebellar granule cell cultures. Cultures in 96 well plates are preincubated for approximately 3 hours in serum free medium and then for 10 minutes in a Mg^{2+} -free balanced salt solution (in mM: 120 NaCl, 5 KCl, 0.33 NaH_2PO_4 , 1.8 CaCl_2 , 22.0 glucose and 10.0 HEPES at pH 7.4) containing 0.5 mM DTT, 10 μM glycine and drugs at 2X final concentration. The reaction is started by rapid addition of an equal volume of the balanced salt solution containing 100 μM of the AMPA receptor agonist kainic acid and $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ (final specific activity 250 Ci/mmol). After 10 minutes at 25°C, the reaction is stopped by aspirating the $^{45}\text{Ca}^{2+}$ -containing solution and washing the cells 5X in an ice cold balanced salt solution containing no added calcium and 0.5 mM EDTA. Cells are then lysed by overnight incubation in 0.1 % Triton-X100 and radioactivity in the lysate is then determined. All of the compounds of the invention, that were tested, had IC_{50} s of less than 5 μM .

The compositions of the present invention may be formulated in a conventional manner using one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. Thus, the active compounds of the invention may be formulated for oral, buccal, transdermal (e.g., patch), intranasal, parenteral (e.g., intravenous, intramuscular or subcutaneous) or rectal administration or in a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation.

For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g., pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g., lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium phosphate); lubricants (e.g., magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g., potato starch or sodium starch glycolate); or wetting agents (e.g., sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents (e.g., sorbitol syrup, methyl cellulose or hydrogenated edible fats); emulsifying agents (e.g., lecithin or acacia); non-aqueous vehicles (e.g., almond oil, oily esters or ethyl alcohol); and preservatives (e.g., methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoates or sorbic acid).

For buccal administration the composition may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

The active compounds of the invention may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection, including using conventional catheterization techniques or infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g., in ampules or in multi-dose containers, with an added preservative. The compositions may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulating agents such as suspending, stabilizing and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for reconstitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g., sterile pyrogen-free water, before use.

The active compounds of the invention may also be formulated in rectal compositions such as suppositories or retention enemas, e.g., containing conventional suppository bases such as cocoa butter or other glycerides.

For intranasal administration or administration by inhalation, the active compounds of the invention are conveniently delivered in the form of a solution or suspension from a pump spray container that is squeezed or pumped by the patient or as an aerosol spray presentation from a pressurized container or a nebulizer, with the use of a suitable propellant, e.g., dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas. In the case of a pressurized aerosol, the dosage unit may be determined by providing a valve to deliver a metered amount. The pressurized container or nebulizer may contain a solution or suspension of the active compound. Capsules and cartridges (made, for example, from gelatin) for use in an inhaler or insufflator may be formulated containing a powder mix of a compound of the invention and a suitable powder base such as lactose or starch.

A proposed dose of the active compounds of the invention for oral, parenteral or buccal administration to the average adult human for the treatment of the conditions referred to above (e.g., stroke) is 0.01 to 50 mg/kg of the active ingredient per unit dose which could be administered, for example, 1 to 4 times per day.

Aerosol formulations for treatment of the conditions referred to above (e.g., stroke) in the average adult human are preferably arranged so that each metered dose or "puff" of aerosol contains 20 μg to 1000 μg of the compound of the invention. The overall daily dose with an aerosol will be within the range 100 μg to 10 mg. Administration may be several times daily, for example 2, 3, 4 or 8 times, giving for example, 1, 2 or 3 doses each time.

The following Examples illustrate the preparation of the compounds of the present invention. Commercial reagents were utilized without further purification. Melting points are uncorrected. All NMR data were recorded at 250, 300 or 400 MHz in deuteriochloroform unless otherwise specified and are reported in parts per million (δ) and are referenced to the deuterium lock signal from the sample solvent. All non-aqueous reactions were carried out in dry glassware with dry solvents under an inert atmosphere for convenience and to maximize yields. All reactions were stirred with a magnetic stirring bar unless otherwise stated. Unless otherwise stated, all mass spectra were obtained using chemical impact conditions. Ambient or room temperature refers to 20-25°C. Melting points are uncorrected.

EXAMPLE 13-(2-Chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-2-pyridin-2-yl-vinyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one

5 A solution of diisopropylamine (0.061 mL, 0.47 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2.7 mL) was chilled to -78° C and butyllithium (0.134 mL, 0.34 mmol, 2.5 N in hexanes) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred 20 min and then a solution 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one (0.10 g, 0.35 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.7 mL) was added dropwise. The solution became intense red and was stirred 30 min. In a separate vessel a solution of ethyl picolinate (0.491 mL, 3.6 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2 mL) was prepared and chilled to -78°C. The cold red anion solution
 10 was added to the cold ethyl picolinate solution via canula over a two minute period. The resulting mixture was stirred 30 minutes at -78°C and then was allowed to warm to ambient temperature. The reaction was quenched with water. The mixture was repeatedly extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was triturated with ether / hexane and the yellow solid which formed was collected and dried to yield 0.054 g (40%) of 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-2-pyridin-
 15 2-yl-vinyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one which had: mp > 250°C ¹H NMR (DMSO-_d₆) δ 8.45 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.97 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1 H), 7.90 (dt, J = 1, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.88-7.58 (m, 7 H), 7.35 (sym m, 1 H), 5.80 (s, 1 H). Analysis calculated for C₂₁H₁₃ClFN₃O₂: C, 64.05; H, 3.33; N, 10.67. Found: C, 64.16; H, 3.71; N, 10.72.

EXAMPLE 22-[2-[6-Fluoro-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-Quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile

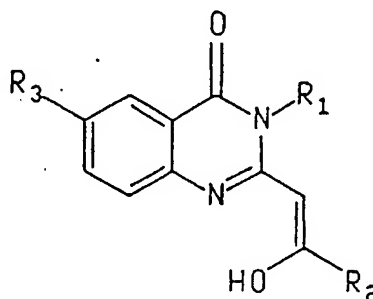
A solution of diisopropylamine (0.046 mL, 0.47 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (2.7 mL) was chilled to -78°C and butyllithium (0.13 mL, 0.32 mmol, 2.5 N in hexanes) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred 10 minutes and then a
 25 solution 6-fluoro-2-methyl-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one (0.10 g, 0.37 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (0.7 mL) was added dropwise. --The solution became intense red and was stirred 30 minutes. In a separate vessel a solution of methyl 2-cyanobenzoate (0.50 g, 3.1 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (10 mL) was prepared and chilled to -78°C. The cold red anion solution was added to the cold methyl 2-cyanobenzoate solution via canula over 30 seconds. The resulting mixture was stirred 30 minutes at -78°C and then quenched with saturated aqueous bicarbonate and warmed to ambient
 30 temperature. The mixture was diluted with water and repeatedly extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was flash chromatographed on silica gel (20 x 100 mm) with elution proceeding as follows: 10% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), nil; 20% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), unweighed recovered 3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one; 30% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), nil; 40% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), unweighed recovered methyl 2-cyanobenzoate; 50% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), unweighed impurity; 60% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), mixture of impurity
 35 and desired product; 70% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), product. The product containing fractions were combined and concentrated. The residue was triturated with 1% ethyl acetate / ether and the yellow solid which formed was collected and dried to yield 0.017 g (10%) of 2-[2-[6-fluoro-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile which had: mp 213-215°C; ¹H NMR 6 8.70 (d, J = 4 Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (dd, J = 3, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1 H), 7.60 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.58-7.38 (m, 6 H), 4.94 (s, 1 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H). Analysis calculated for C₂₃H₁₅FN₄O₂•0.25 H₂O: C, 68.57; H, 3.88; N, 13.91. Found: C, 68.52, 68.91; H, 4.13, 4.21; N, 13.25, 13.28.

EXAMPLE 32-[2-[3-(2-Chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile

Two identical reactions were run side by side. A solution of diisopropylamine (0.120 mL, 0.91 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5.4 mL) was chilled to -78°C and butyllithium (0.26 mL, 0.65 mmol, 2.5 N in hexanes) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred 10 minutes and then a solution 3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one
 50 (0.204 g, 0.70 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) was added dropwise. The solution became intense red and was stirred 30 minutes. In a separate vessel a solution of methyl 2-cyanobenzoate (1.02 g, 6.33 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (15 mL) was prepared and chilled to -78°C. The cold red anion solution was added to the cold methyl 2-cyanobenzoate solution via canula over 30 seconds. The resulting mixture was stirred 1 hour at -78°C and then quenched with saturated aqueous bicarbonate and warmed to ambient temperature. The mixture was diluted with water and repeatedly extracted
 55 with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residues from the two side by side reactions were combined and flash chromatographed on silica gel (40 x 220 mm) with elution proceeding as follows: 10% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), nil; 20% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), nil; 30% ethyl acetate / hexane (50 mL), unweighed impurity; 40% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), unweighed

recovered 3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one; 50% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), nil; 60% ethyl acetate / hexane (250 mL), desired product (tlc R_f = 0.3 with 50% ethyl acetate / hexane on silica gel). The product containing fractions were combined and concentrated. The residue was triturated with ether and the light yellow solid which formed was collected and dried to yield 0.093 g (17%) of 2-[2-[6-fluoro-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-benzonitrile which had: mp 217-218°C; ^1H NMR δ 8.60 (dd, J = 3, 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (dd, J = 3, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.81 (dd, J = 2, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 7 Hz, 1 H), 7.58-7.42 (m, 6 H), 4.98 (s, 1 H). Analysis calculated for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClFN}_4\text{O}_2$: C, 63.09; H, 2.89; N, 13.38. Found: C, 62.90; H, 2.81; N, 13.01.

The title compounds of Example 4-10 in the table below were prepared following substantially the same procedures employed in Examples 1-3 above.



| EX. | R ³ | R ² | R ¹ | Physical properties |
|-----|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|---|
| 4 | F | 2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl | 2-chlorophenyl | mp 245-247°C ^1H NMR (DMSO-d_6) δ 7.99 (s, 1 H), 7.81-7.59 (m, 8 H), 5.40 (s, 1 H), 2.50 (s, 3 H). Analysis calculated for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClFN}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$: C, 58.04; H, 3.17; N, 10.15. Found: C, 57.87; H, 3.41; N, 10.27. |
| 5 | F | 6-methyl-pyrid-2-yl | 2-chlorophenyl | mp 231-232°C ^1H NMR δ 7.83 (dd, J = 3, 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (d, J = 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.67-7.62 (m, 1 H), 7.60 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.56-7.48 (sym m, 2 H), 7.46-7.40 (m, 2 H), 7.38 (dd, J = 4.5, 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.11 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 5.95 (s, 1 H), 2.38 (s, 3 H). Analysis calculated for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClFN}_3\text{O}_2 \cdot 0.25 \text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 64.08; H, 3.79; N, 10.19. Found: C, 64.26; H, 3.70; N, 10.16. |
| 6 | F | 3-cyano-6-methylpyrid-2-yl | 2-chlorophenyl | mp > 260°C ^1H NMR δ 7.91 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (dd, J = 2, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.68-7.64 (sym m, 1 H), 7.58-7.50 (sym m, 2 H), 7.50-7.40 (m, 3 H), 7.23 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 5.81 (s, 1 H), 2.44 (s, 3 H). Analysis calculated for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{14}\text{ClFN}_4\text{O}_2 \cdot 0.25 \text{H}_2\text{O}$: C, 63.17; H, 3.34; N, 12.81. Found: C, 63.10; H, 3.31; N, 12.72. |

(continued)

| EX. | R ³ | R ² | R ¹ | Physical properties |
|-----|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--|
| 7 | F | 3-cyanopyrid-2-yl | 2-chlorophenyl | mp > 250°C ¹ H NMR δ 8.58 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 8.05 (dd, J = 2, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.84-7.81 (m, 1 H), 7.65 (m, 1 H), 7.58-7.50 (sym m, 2 H), 7.50-7.44 (m, 2 H), 7.42-7.38 (m, 2 H), 5.79 (s, 1 H). Analysis calculated for C ₂₂ H ₁₂ ClFN ₄ O ₂ •0.25 H ₂ O: C, 62.42; H, 2.98; N, 13.24. Found: C, 62.03; H, 2.78; N, 13.00. |
| 8 | F | 2-cyanophenyl | 2-chlorophenyl | mp 211-212°C ¹ H NMR δ 7.84 (dd, J = 3, 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.67 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.65-7.62 (m, 1 H), 7.56-7.38 (m, 8 H), 5.00 (s, 1 H). Analysis calculated for C ₂₃ H ₁₃ ClFN ₃ O ₂ •0.75 H ₂ O: C, 64.04; H, 3.39; N, 9.74. Found: C, 64.16; H, 3.11; N, 9.72. |
| 9 | F | 3-cyanopyrid-2-yl | 2-chloropyrid-3-yl | mp > 250°C ¹ H NMR δ 8.67-8.57 (m, 2 H), 8.07 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.85 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.79 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.60-7.40 (m, 4 H), 5.78 (s, 1 H). |
| 10 | F | 3-cyano-6-methylpyrid-2-yl | 2-chloropyrid-3-yl | p > 250°C ¹ H NMR δ 8.63 (d, J = 5 Hz, 1 H), 7.92 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.87-7.78 (m, 2 H), 7.53 (dd, J = 5, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.51-7.44 (m, 2 H), 7.24 (d, J = 8 Hz, 1 H), 5.76 (s, 1 H), 2.46 (s, 3 H). |

EXAMPLE 11**Two diastereomers of 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-[2-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-3H-Quinazolin-4-one**

A solution of diisopropylamine (0.60 mL, 4.57 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (27 mL) was chilled to -78°C and butyllithium (1.30 mL, 3.25 mmol, 2.5 N in hexanes) was added dropwise. The solution was stirred 10 minutes and then a solution of 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-methyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one (1.04 g, 3.60 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (7 mL) was added dropwise. The solution became intense red and was stirred 30 minutes. In a separate vessel a solution of 2-fluorobenzaldehyde (0.575 mL, 6.33 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was prepared and chilled to -78°C. The cold red anion solution was added to the cold methyl 2-fluorobenzaldehyde solution via canula over 30 seconds. The resulting mixture was stirred 1 hour at -78°C and then quenched with saturated aqueous bicarbonate and warmed to ambient temperature. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was diluted with water (50 mL), ethyl acetate (10 mL) and saturated aqueous sodium bisulfite (50 mL). This mixture was stirred 1h and then repeatedly extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined extracts were washed with water and brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residues from the two side by side reactions were combined and flash chromatographed on silica gel (45 x 150 mm) with elution proceeding as follows: 20% ethyl acetate / hexane (500 mL), nil; 30% ethyl acetate / hexane (500 mL) and 40% ethyl acetate / hexane (500 mL), two diastereomers of 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-[2-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl]-3H-quinazolin-4-one, both as viscous oils. The faster eluting diastereomer weighed 0.231 g (17%) and had: ¹H NMR δ 7.92 (dd, J = 3, 8.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.77 (dd, J = 5, 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.60 (dd, J = 1.5, 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.57-7.55 (m, 1 H), 7.53 (dd, J = 3, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.48-7.42 (sym m, 2 H), 7.36-7.31 (m, 1 H), 7.24-7.18 (m, 1 H), 7.12 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 6.96-6.90 (m, 1 H), 5.65 (br s, 1 H), 5.55 (dd, J = 2.5, 9 Hz, 1 H), 2.70 (dd, J = 2.5, 17 Hz, 1 H), 2.61 (dd, J = 9, 17 Hz, 1 H). The slower eluting diastereomer weighed 0.283 g (21%) and had: ¹H NMR δ 7.91 (dd, J = 3, 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.76 (dd, J = 5, 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.58 (dd, J = 1.5, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.54 (dd, J = 3, 9 Hz, 1 H), 7.51 (dd, J = 1.5, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.44 (dt, J = 2, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.39 (dt, J = 1.5, 8 Hz, 1 H), 7.23-7.17 (m, 1 H), 7.13-7.07 (m, 2 H), 6.98-6.91 (m, 1 H), 5.61 (br s, 1 H), 5.57 (dd, J = 4, 8 Hz, 1 H), 2.72-2.60 (m, 2 H).

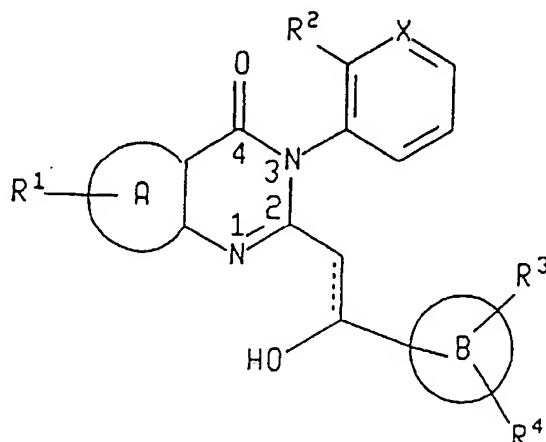
SEPARATION OF ATROPISOMER BY HPLC

The HPLC separation of the atropisomers of 2-[[3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl]-1-hydroxy-vinyl]-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile is described below.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Column | Chiralpak AD |
| Mobile Phase | 70/30 hexane/isopropyl alcohol with 0.1% diethylamine |
| Flow Rate | 1 mL/min |
| Detection | UV (250 nM) |
| Retention Time (first atropisomer) | 16.678 min |
| Retention Time (second atropisomer) | 22.195 min |

Claims

1. A compound of the formula



wherein the dashed line represents an optional double bond;

A is a benzo or thieno fused aromatic ring;

B is phenyl, pyridyl, thiazolyl or pyrimidyl;

X is N or CH;

R¹ is selected from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, cyano, halo, amino, nitro and (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms;

R² is halo, cyano, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, nitro, amino, (C₁-C₆)alkylthio, (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, hydroxy, H-C(=O)-, (C₁-C₆)alkyl-O-C(=O)- or NH₂-C(=O)-;

R³ and R⁴ are selected, independently, from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, halo, cyano, hydroxy (C₁-C₆)alkoxy optionally substituted with from one to three fluorine atoms, -C(=O)H, -CH₂OR⁵ and -CH₂NR⁶R⁷;

R⁵ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl or -C(=O)(C₁-C₆)alkyl; and

R⁶ and R⁷ are selected, independently, from hydrogen, (C₁-C₆)alkyl and C(=O)(C₁-C₆)alkyl;

or R⁶ and R⁷, taken together with the nitrogen to which they are attached, form a four to seven membered saturated or unsaturated ring wherein one of the carbon atoms of such ring may optionally be replaced by oxygen or nitrogen;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts of such compounds.

2. A compound or salt according to claim 1 wherein B is phenyl, pyridyl or pyrimidyl.
3. A compound or salt according to claim 1 or 2 wherein ring A is benzo.
- 5 4. A compound or salt according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein ring B is phenyl or 2-pyridyl.
5. A compound or salt according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein R¹ is hydrogen or halo and R² is halo or (C₁-C₆)alkyl.
- 10 6. A compound or salt according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein R¹ is fluoro and R² is chloro or methyl.
7. A compound or salt according to any one of claims 1-6 wherein the bond represented by a solid and dashed line is a double carbon-carbon bond.
- 15 8. A compound or salt according to claim 1 wherein said compound is selected from the group consisting of:
 - 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-2-(2-methyl-thiazol-4-yl)-vinyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 - 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-2-(6-methyl-pyridin-2-yl)-vinyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 - 2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile;
 - 20 2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-nicotinonitrile;
 - 2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitrile;
 - 2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-nicotinonitrile;
 - 2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-6-methyl-nicotinonitrile;
 - 25 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(2-hydroxy-2-pyridin-2-yl-vinyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one;
 - 2-(2-(6-fluoro-3-(2-methyl-pyridin-3-yl)-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitrile;
 - 2-(2-(3-(2-chloro-pyridin-3-yl)-6-fluoro-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-quinazolin-2-yl)-1-hydroxy-vinyl)-benzonitrile; and
 - 3-(2-chloro-phenyl)-6-fluoro-2-(2-(2-fluoro-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-ethyl)-3H-quinazolin-4-one,
- 30 and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.
9. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound or salt according to any preceding claim and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 35 10. A compound or salt according to any one of claims 1 to 8 for use in medicine.
11. The use of a compound or salt according to any one of claims 1 to 8 for the manufacture of a medicament for treating a disorder or condition, the treatment or prevention of which can be effected or facilitated by reducing or inhibiting glutamate neurotransmission in a mammal.
- 40 12. The use according to claim 11 wherein the condition is selected from stroke, cerebral ischemia, spinal cord trauma, head trauma, Alzheimer's Disease, Huntington's Chorea, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, AIDS-induced dementia, muscular spasms, migraine headaches, urinary incontinence, psychosis, convulsions, perinatal hypoxia, cardiac arrest, hypoglycemic neuronal damage, opiate tolerance and withdrawal, ocular damage and retinopathy, idiopathic and drug induced Parkinson's Disease, anxiety, emesis, brain edema, chronic or acute pain, tardive dyskinesia and cerebral deficits subsequent to cardiac bypass surgery and grafting, in a mammal.
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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 98 30 4522

| DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT | | | |
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| Category | Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages | Relevant to claim | CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6) |
| X | US 4 183 931 A (JAMES WOLFE) 15 January 1980 * column 0; claims; tables I-III * | 1-5, 9-12 | C07D401/04 C07D239/91 C07D401/06 C07D417/06 |
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| | | | TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6) |
| | | | C07D A61K |
| The present search report has been drawn up for all claims | | | |
| Place of search THE HAGUE | | Date of completion of the search 16 September 1998 | Examiner Francois, J |
| <p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document</p> <p>T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p> | | | |

EPO FORM 1503 (03/82) (P44C01)